FOR FIVE DOLLARS
THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

Port Almanac—Sept. 29

Sun Rises	5.53 A M
Sun Sets	5.47 P M
Day's Length	11 h 55 m
High Water at Southport	9.18 A M
High Water at Wilmington	10.58 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 29.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 61°; 8 p. m., 64°; maximum, 72°; minimum, 56°; mean, 64°.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, 1.54.

Weather conditions for twelve hours ended at 8 p. m. September 28, furnished by the Weather Bureau office:

The barometer has fallen slowly over all sections during the day. A storm area of considerable energy is developing over the East Gulf, causing heavy rain over Florida and increasing wind to gale force north to Charleston. The heavy rain of 1.53 inches is noted at Jacksonville. Heavy winds prevail also over the East Gulf. The high barometer area central over the Middle States covers all Eastern sections, with fair cool weather prevailing under it. A storm area covers the Northwestern sections, with continued fair warmer weather reported. A warm wave covers the Central West and Southwest.

Local forecast for the ensuing thirty-six hours ending twelve midday Wednesday: Fair, followed by showers Wednesday afternoon and night; increasing northeasterly winds to gales along the coast.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

Fair weather has prevailed generally over the cotton belt during the past 24 hours. Cooler temperatures are generally noted.

OUTLINES.

The dry goods market in New York is quiet, but prices are generally firm. —— The crop bulletin reports further damage to cotton in Arkansas, the Carolinas and Florida, and portions of Mississippi and Louisiana; the bulk of the crop will be gathered by October 15th. —— Late tobacco has been seriously injured by frosts in Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. —— There was a serious riot at Apalachicola, Fla.; military were called out and with citizens restored order. —— Spanish Minister De Lome has returned to Washington. —— The special board appointed by the Navy Department to consider the needs of the navy finds that five new docks are urgently necessary, while the dock at Port Royal should be enlarged immediately; the total cost is estimated at $5,775,000. —— The new lightship on Hatteras shoals is expected to be in position on the 30th inst.; she will have a crew of eleven men beside the master and mate. —— Gen. Tracy received the Republican nomination for Mayor of Greater New York. —— George F. Williams is the Democratic nominee for Governor of Massachusetts, on a square endorsement of the Chicago platform. —— The yellow fever situation in New Orleans is unchanged, with a daily average of eighteen to twenty cases and two deaths; only twenty two cases up to date have resulted fatally. —— Col Brown, of the New York *News* denies authenticity of the letter alleged to have been written by Hon. Wm J. Bryan on the attitude of the Democracy of New York city. —— Ex-President Cleveland and family left their Summer home yesterday for New York. —— U S. Minister Woodford exchanged visits yesterday with the Duke of Tetuan and other members of the Spanish Cabinet. —— At New Orleans there have up to date been 177 cases of fever and 21 deaths. —— Weyler declares still in force his prohibition against exportation of leaf tobacco from Cuba. —— At Edwards, Miss., yesterday there was one death from yellow fever, and twenty-one new cases. —— Five men killed by an explosion in a coal mine at Scranton, Pa.; fire is raging in the mine. —— Galveston has quarantined against Houston, Texas. —— A suspicious case of fever at Victoria, Texas, caused a panic there. —— At Detroit, Michigan, Frank Taddellin killed his son and another man and shot his wife. —— New York markets: Money on call was steady at 2½@3 per cent.; last loan at 3 and closed offered at 2½@3 per cent.; cotton dull—middling 6⅝c; flour was quiet and weak; wheat—spot weak; No. 2 red 96½c afloat; corn—spot weak; No. 2 38⅞c. float; rosin quiet—strained common to good $1.40@1.45; spirits turpentine firm at 32@32½c.

A Chicago Alderman has confessed that he refused a bribe. It was of the Milwaukee dimensions, too small.

It is an ill wind that blows no good. Some of the papers South of us are rejoicing in the fact that the equinoctial blow last week blew the mosquitoes away.

A St. Louis man whose brains were knocked out some time ago is recovering. This shows that brains are not absolutely necessary for the St. Louis citizen.

It is estimated that recent frosts have damaged the Iowa corn crop 20 per cent. You never can tell much about the corn crop out there until it is put in the crib.

The Prince of Wales doesn't dress as elaborately as he fotmerly did and is not so enthusiastic in the matter of dress. Perhaps his tailors have been running him too close.

Why should the London news gatherers lumber the cables with descriptions of baby Marlborough's wardrobe? Who on this side cares a continental how many or how few clothes the picanini has?

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LXI.—NO. 7. WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1897. WHOLE NO. 9,397

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

A New York man whose business it is to gather names and addresses, which he sells to people who have use for them, has now among those he offers an assortment of 50,000 consumptives, 3,000 opium users, 5,000 cripples, 65,000 nursing mothers, 10,000 red-haired women, 1,000 noseless people, 20,000 fat people 10,000 deaf, 1,000 stammerers and lots of others with various attractions.

The Secretary of Agriculture assures the farmer that the red headed woodpecker is his best friend. This should have some influence in removing the prejudice against redheads, and should make the redheaded woodpecker quite popular with the rural denizen.

The tortoise belongs to a pretty healthy family. One of the Rothschilds has bought one for a museum in England which was captured 150 years ago, and they don't know how old it was then. One is said to have died in 1821 which was 220 years old.

Attorney General McKenna has knocked out that discriminating section 22 which it is claimed surreptitiously got into the tariff bill while it was before the conference committee. He based his knock-out opinion on the "intent" of Congress.

Senator Irby, of South Carolina, reiterates that Senator Tillman is a many-sided liar, etc., but says he never threatened to jump on him on sight. In view of the fact that Tillman totes a pitchfork, he may have reconsidered that.

The champion butcher of Chicago challenges the champion butcher of New York to a butchering bout for stakes. The challenger should have included Weyler. He would prove a drawing card, and swell the gate money.

The Kansas farmers who have got to wearing diamonds since wheat went up should be careful about pinning them on. Neglecting this one of them loss a $300 stone the other day while working in his wheat field.

Those London papers which indulge in fits of sarcasm and call the United States a fourth rate power, &c., should be careful. A Canada man who has read some of them is laughing himself to death.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. O'CONNOR—For rent.
KING GROCERY CO—Ten cents.
J. E. CROW—Dixie Oil Company.
OPERA HOUSE—Romeo and Juliet.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

J. P. HOPEWELL—Notice.
WANTED—Office manager.
GENTLEMAN—Wants board.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Mr. Al. G. Field yesterday obtained health certificates for his entire troupe.

— A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held this afternoon at 3.30 o'clock.

— Heavy receipts of cotton again yesterday, the figures being 4,588 bales, against 2 784 for the same day in 1896.

— There was quite a marked difference in the order kept at the Opera House last night over that of the previous evening.

— Frank Miller, the sailor so badly wounded last week, is recovering from his wounds rapidly. He was able to be up yesterday.

— The many friends of Mr. Moses Blumenthal formerly of this city, will be glad to learn that he has been tendered a scholarship to the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art by the Board of Public Education, of Philadelphia, Pa.

— Deputy Sheriff W. W. King received yesterday from Raleigh a handsome silver-mounted walking cane, a present from a convict in the State prison. Deputy King often receives gifts from inmates of different prisons, who have been confined in the jail in this city and remember the humane and just treatment they received at the hands of Mr. King.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cent

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculte the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPH

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. M. McNair, of Maxton, was observed on our streets yesterday.

— Mr. J. L. Tyndall, of Clinton, is in the city making business calls.

— Mr. C. E. Foy, of Newbern, was among the arrivals in the city yesterday

— Messrs. N. and R. S. Atkinson, of Sloop Point, were in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Stokes Atkinson, of Sloop Point, was among the visitors in the city yesterday.

— Mr. E. J. Hester, of Elizabethtown, was here yesterday calling on the wholesale merchants.

— The STAR regrets to learn of the illness of Mr. Geo. O. Gaylord, of the Wilmington Racket Store.

— Miss Frosty Cooper, of Mullins, S. C., is in the city visiting her brother, Mr. W. B. Cooper.

— Miss Belle Anderson and Miss Louisa Hill returned yesterday from a visit to Charlotteaville, Va., and Goldsboro.

— Mr. W. H. Hightower, formerly of this city but now of Harrisburg, Pa., is here on a visit to his aunt, Mrs. W. McEvans.

— Capt. J. T. Harper and family have moved up to the city from Southport, where they have been spending the Summer.

— Miss Alice Hawley, of Tennessee, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. J. E. Bunting, has gone to Fayetteville to visit relatives and friends.

— Among yesterday's arrivals were J. D. Anderson, Sloop Point; J. S. King, Hampstead; D. F. Wright, Whiteville; W. R. Phillips, Goldsboro; Louis M. Swink, Winston.

— Mr. and Mrs. B. H. J. Ahrens and Mr. Edward Ahrens returned from New York yesterday, accompanied by Mr. Ahrens' niece, Miss Mamie Muller of New York.

— Among yesterday's registrations were H. L. Stevens, Warsaw; R. G. Grady, Burgaw; Bruce Williams, Burgaw; W. W. Biscoe, North Carolina; Jas. H. Robinson, Goldsboro.

— Fayetteville *Observer* 27th: "Miss Mary Haigh, of Wilmington, has returned from her Summer visit to Pittsboro and is visiting Mrs. John Walker, on Dick street."

— Miss Mary Krahnke and Mrs. Bornemann, of New York city, sister and sister-in-law, respectively, of Justice G. W. and Mr. J. H. Bornemann and Mrs. H. Gerdes, of this city, arrived yesterday.

TO INCREASE THE MEMBERSHIP.

An Active Canvass for New Members Will Be Conducted—Canvass Teams Appointed Last Night.

A meeting of members of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last night to consider the necessity for increasing the membership. It was decided to appoint six teams of ten men each to conduct a canvass for the next four weeks. At the end of that time the change in the rules will go into effect and those joining after that time will be required to pay in addition to the annual dues an initiation fee of two dollars. Three teams were appointed last night and the other three with the captains of all six will be selected today. The teams chosen last night are as follows:

A. C. L.—Merritt, Marshall, Latta, Taylor, Bagg, Schulken, Post, Robeson, Crosly, Struthers.

"The Kids"—McLaurin, Cantwell, McClure, Dosher, Foster, Gause, Muse, Johnson, Moore, St. John.

No. 3—Cotchett, St. John, Bowden, Davis, Batson, Hancock, McGeachy, Murphy, Morris, Parker.

OPENS WELL.

St. Paul's Lutheran Parochial School Has a Good Opening—Enrollment Larger Than in a Number of Years.

The STAR learns with pleasure of the highly satisfactory opening of St. Paul's Lutheran Parochial School on Monday last. The enrollment, which is between 60 and 75, is larger than it has been for a number of years, and the new principal, Prof. E. O. Counts, has entered upon his work with a zest that promises much for the continued success of the school. He is ably assisted by Miss Annie Stemmerman.

The excellent location of the school building and its equipment of modern appliances, together with the enthusiastic interest which both teachers and trustees are manifesting, ought to and will command for it a liberal patronage.

Foot Ball Associations.

Representatives of the four foot ball associations of this city, namely, the A. C. L., the Wilmington, the Y. M. C. A., and O. A. N., met in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association last evening with a view to consolidating the four into one association. No immediate step was taken, but the outline of future arrangements was gone over and committees from each association will meet to-night to perfect arrangements for the coming season. Those present last night were Messrs. Black, Davis, Southerland, Hatch, Moore, Gordon, Lewis, Fulford, Wanamaker, Sinclair and James.

Schooner Eva A. Denenhower.

The schooner *Eva A. Denenhower*, Captain Johnson, with coal from New York, arrived in port yesterday. She left New York before the gale of last week but got into Hampton Roads for harbor in time to escape damage.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

DIXIE OIL COMPANY.

A Rival of the Standard Oil Company Enters the Field in Wilmington.

The Dixie Oil Company, of Savannah, has opened a branch office here, with Mr. J. E. Crow as agent. General Manager W. B. Crosby, of Savannah, has been in the city several days, making arrangements and getting things in shape for the local management.

The Dixie Oil Company is of quite recent origin, but it is rapidly establishing agencies all over the South, and is in the field to stay. There are agencies already in Savannah and New Orleans; Charleston will have one in a few days, and Jacksonville, Fla., Atlanta, Mobile, Augusta, Pensacola, and the other large Southern cities will be supplied with the Dixie oil in quick succession. The president of the company, Mr. S. P. Shotter, of Savannah, Ga., is prominent in the naval stores trade, and is well known in Wilmington, having been in business in this city for several years Mr. W. B. Crosby, the general manager, served the Standard Oil Company for twenty-one years, and leaves that company to work for the new concern.

Mr. J. E. Crow, who has been chosen special agent here, has had a wide business experience, and will manage the Wilmington branch with ability.

The oil is stored at the water land depot near the Carolina Central depot, where also the lubricating oils and greases will be kept. The tank wagon will be on its rounds in a few days.

The new company does not intend to cut the price of oil, but will offer it at the same rate at which the Standard Oil Company sells it. It is claimed, however, that the Dixie oil is of superior quality. It comes direct from the company's refineries in Pennsylvania, and is guaranteed to be of excellent burning qualities.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Trial of the Case of Mrs. Jennie C. Rittenhouse Versus the Wilmington Street Railway Company.

The entire time of the Superior Court yesterday was taken up in the hearing of the suit of Mrs. Jennie C. Rittenhouse vs. the Wilmington Street Railway Company, an action brought by the plaintiff to recover damages from the defendants for the loss of her husband, who received injuries in an accident on the line of the Street Railway Company which resulted in his death.

The following jury was selected to try the case, viz: Isaac Bizzell, W. M. Cummings, G.T. Woodcock, Mike Lloyd, Jas. Beatty, Eugene Pailliyaw, J. C. Hankins, Richard Jordan, Jno. J. Forrest, J. I. Kirkham, I. W. Pearson and I. S. Russ.

The witnesses examined yesterday—about the condition of the track where the car left the track, wages received by one following the same avocation as the late Thos. F. Rittenhouse, and to the exactness of models displayed in court—were Mrs. Rittenhouse, Dr. W. E. Storm, Col. F. W. Foster and Messrs. C. O. Byerly, W. L. Parsley, G. M. Altaffer, G. F. Quinn and J. F. Miller.

The plaintiff is represented by Col. T. W. Strange, A. J. Marshall, Esq., and Messrs. Bellamy & Bellamy, while Geo. Rountree, Esq., C. P. Lockey, Esq., and Messrs. Ricaud & Bryan appear for the defendants.

The case of Carter & Brice vs. Carter Peaman was placed on the motion docket.

At 5.30 o'clock Court took a recess until 10 o'clock this morning.

Romeo and Juliet.

Friday evening, at the Opera House, the lovers of the classic will have an opportunity of witnessing a great production of the immortal Shakespeare's great play, "Romeo and Juliet," presented by the Bertha Creighton Co. The Norfolk *Landmark* of the 23d inst. in speaking of the performance, says:

Miss Creighton makes an ideal Juliet. She has ability, youth and beauty—three requisites for the role. There is a Dusenaturalness about Miss Creighton that lends a sparkle and a charm to her work so rarely seen. Rarely seen because it is a gift, not an art.

So artistically done was all the work of this young lady that it is a task to cite the parts in which she excell. One will say the scene where she is begging her nurse for tidings of Romeo, which scene enlists the admiration of the audience. Another will say it is the balcony scene—where in her innocence she appears to commune with Romeo. In this scene Miss Creighton is a dream of loveliness and art. Shakespeare would not change an inflection, a gesture, an artifice of her conception of Juliet.

The part of Mercutio, by Mr. Walter McCullough, was admirably done. His work was forceful and careful in detail.

Mr. Walter Creighton's Benvolio was excellent.

Seats can be secured at Gerken's tomorrow.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—1,846 bales cotton, 2 bbls rosin, 7 bbls tar, 7 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R.R.—2,541 bales cotton, 8 casks spirits turpentine, 159 bbls rosin, 21 bbls tar, 5 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—170 bales cotton, 2 casks spirits turpentine, 5 bbls tar.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—158 bales cotton, 17 casks spirits turpentine, 106 bbls rosin, 15 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 4,588 bales, spirits turpentine, 30 casks; rosin, 267 bbls; tar, 48 bbls; crude turpentine, 12 bbls.

Diamond Shoals Light Ship.

The last number of the Hydrographic Bulletin, says:

"The approximate position of Diamond Shoals light vessel, No. 69, which is to be established on or about September 30, will be lat 35° 04 min. 45 sec., lon. 75° 19 min. 20 sec., about 5¼ miles from the easterly point of Outer Diamond Shoal, Cape Hatteras Main Light bearing NW. ¼ N. (mag)."

HIS HEAD CRUSHED.

Mr. Edward Lafferty's Dead Body Found Alongside the Track of the W. & W. Road—Supposed to Have Been Struck and Killed by a Locomotive.

Mr. Edward Lafferty, of Castle Haynes, was killed on the Wilmington & Weldon railroad, a mile above Wrightsboro, Monday night, and it is supposed that an incoming local freight train accomplished the sad deed.

Monday last Mr. Lafferty spent the day in this city until late in the afternoon, when he purchased a ticket for Castle Haynes, on the W. & W. railroad. In company with two other men, he passed through the gate of the Atlantic Coast Line depot, and had his ticket inspected by Mr. Eben Piner, the gatekeeper. At 7.15 o'clock the north-bound train pulled out of the depot, with Mr. Lafferty on board, which, so far as can be learned, was the last seen of him alive.

Early yesterday morning, Mr. J. B. Dempsey, a section master in the employ of the Atlantic Coast Line, and who resides at Wrightsboro, a station on the W. & W. railroad, four miles from Wilmington, was awakened by one of his employes, John Nixon, colored, and informed that there was a man killed and lying by the side of the railroad track a mile above Wrightsboro. Nixon said that he had not seen the dead man, but had received his information from another colored man. Mr. Dempsey, accompanied by Nixon and two more of his employes, C. S. Teachy, white, and Morris Brown, colored, went to the place designated and found Mr. Edward Lafferty lying cold in death on the outside of the track, with his head, the right side of which was crushed, displaying a large gaping wound, resting on the rail. Mr. Dempsey had the body moved a few feet away from the track, out of the way of passing trains, and then with his section hands got a handcar and came to the city to inform the railroad and county authorities. Mr. Ed. Borden, superintendent of transportation of the Atlantic Coast Line, at once dispatched O. W. Bidgood, Esq. one of the roadis counsel, to the scene to investigate the accident, and a few minutes afterwards a hand-car with the usual crew, Coroner David Jacobs and a STAR representative on board, left the depot bound on the same sad mission. When the car reached its destination the body of the unfortunate man was placed on board, brought back to the city and sent to the undertaking establishment of D. C. Evans, colored, on Second street, between Princess and Chesnut, to be prepared for burial and kept until the unfortunate man's family could be apprised of his death.

From the evidence gathered in the case Mr. Lafferty, while in the city, partook of several drinks and had the appearance of being slightly intoxicated when he got aboard the train. From then all trace, until after death, was lost of him, but it is supposed that soon after leaving Wilmington he got on one of the lower steps of the car platform and when Wrightsboro was reached he got off, and upon the departure of the train started to walk to Castle Haynes along side the track, but after walking a distance of nearly a mile became tired and laid down on the outside of the track with his head resting on the rail, and fell asleep. A few hours later an incoming local freight train passed, and it is supposed that the plough or cowcatcher of the engine struck him on the head, causing instant death. The rail upon which his head was found resting was smeared with blood for many yards between the body and the city, showing plainly that only an incoming train could have accomplished the work. His handkerchief, cut in twain by an engine wheel, was found near by, and a shattered half-pint whiskey flask, labeled "F. F. V. pure rye," and bearing the name of a liquor dealer in this city, was found near the track. About half a block from where the body was found a foot path branches off into the country and leads to the residence of Mr. Allen Jones, at whose house Mr. Lafferty's wife resides, and it is also probable that he was making his way there when overcome by sleep and then death.

Mr. Lafferty, up to a month ago, was employed by Messrs. Fore & Foster as a watchman at Castle Haynes, and was well liked.

Mr. H. G. McArthur, conductor of the train upon which Mr. Lafferty left the city, says he saw the deceased enter the gate at the depot, and saw him show a ticket to Castle Haynes, but when he took up tickets before reaching Wrightsboro he did not see him.

Geo. Thomas, colored, a porter of the same train, says he saw a man disembark from the train at Wrightsboro and stagger off.

Yesterday afternoon, in response to a telegram received from Mr. Lafferty's wife, Coroner Jacobs shipped the remains to Castle Haynes on the 7.15 o'clock north-bound Atlantic Coast Line train.

The body upon its arrival yesterday was received by Dr. W. D. McMillan, Superintendent of Health.

Excursion from Charlotte Arrived Last Night with About 250 Passengers.

The excursion from Charlotte arrived last night about 8.45 o'clock, with about 250 passengers. Of these about one-third were white. The train was brought in by Conductor G. P. Welch, who by the way used to live in Wilmington and has lots of friends here. The engineer was Mr. A. G. Boon, while with the excursionists were Mr. K. S. Finch, S. A. L. agent at Charlotte, and Messrs. Henry Nathan, G. S. Johnson, W. H. Bigelow, A. J. Crampton, Ike Hirshberg and H. M. Watson.

After two days spent in taking in the city and resorts, the excursion will leave in return at 9 o'clock to-morrow night.

"Home Comfort Oil" is not fire proof, but will burn and give a soft, brilliant light. Is warranted to be the best safe family oil in the world. †

BICYCLE RELAY RACE

Won by Team No. 2—Time Thirty-two Minutes and Two Seconds.

Market street yesterday afternoon was fairly alive with cyclists and others who were out to witness the relay bicycle race, arranged by the Carolina Cycle Club and participated in by sixteen of its crack riders, composed into two racing teams of eight each. The start, amid great excitement, was made at 4.45 o'clock from the corner of Fifth and Market streets, and the run to the five-mile post and return, a distance of twelve miles. Team No. 2, Mr. Oscar Morris captain, won the race in thirty-two minutes and two seconds; team No. 1, Mr. Frank P. Turrentine captain, made the run in thirty-four minutes and forty-two seconds.

The two teams were constituted as follows:

No. 1—F. P. Turrentine, (captain), Ed. Warren, Jno. Platt, T. H. Wright, H. D. Springer, E. H. O'Berry, Jas. Munds and H. F. Newkirk.

No. 2—Oscar Morris, (captain), J. T. Scott, Henry McMillan, M. P. Taylor, Jr., Geo. Phillips, Geo. Murphy, Hardy LeGwin and Ed. Heinsberger.

BASE BALL.

The National League—Result of Yesterday's Games and Other Interesting Features.

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

Chicago, 15; Pittsburg, 14.
Boston, 10; New York, 8. (exhibition.)

WHERE THEY PLAY TO DAY.

Washington at Baltimore.
Boston at Brooklyn.
Philadelphia at New York.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	91	38	.705
Baltimore	88	38	.698
New York	81	47	.633
Cincinnati	74	55	.574
Cleveland	69	59	.539
Brooklyn	60	69	.465
Washington	59	69	.461
Pittsburg	57	71	.445
Chicago	57	73	.443
Philadelphia	54	75	.419
Louisville	51	75	.405
St. Louis	27	101	.211

At the Opera House.

Al G. Field's Minstrels closed the second night of their performance at the Opera House last night to a much smaller house than the one that greeted them the night before. Mr. Field has the reputation of carrying a No. 1 show, and judging from the frequent applause of the audience every one seemed to be pleased. The Indian club swinging of Ollie Young, the acrobatic comiques O. Judd Manola and Lafe Miller and the acrobatic performance of the famous Cornalla family, were very good. Mr. Eddie Fox, as violinist, deserves special mention; his touch is sweet and he proved himself to be master of the instrument he handled.

THE ROUND COTTON BALE.

A Revolution in the Handling and Compressing of Cotton May be Brought About by the New Cylindrical Press.

AMERICUS, GA., Sept. 26.—The first cylindrical cotton bale from the large press just erected at De Soto, near Americus, was sent here yesterday afternoon, and was regarded with considerable interest by cotton warehousemen and dealers. The bale is four feet in length and eighteen inches in diameter, weighing 884 pounds. A light cloth covering was stitched about the bale. No ties or heavy bagging is used, the heavy steel rollers pressing the cotton so compactly as to render this old method of binding wholly unnecessary.

The new press on the De Soto plantation is the first cylinder press ever erected in Georgia, and if it proves the success its inventors claim, will bring about a revolution in the handling and compressing of cotton, and the many costly presses now operated throughout the South will, to a great extent, remain idle. It is claimed that 200 bales from a cylinder press can be loaded upon a car, as against sixty-five as now compressed. The bale comes ginned, packed and pressed directly from the cotton gin, thus saving a vast amount in handling and pressing as required by the present method.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Rent.

HOUSE CORNER OF FOURTH and Grace streets. Eight rooms. Modern improvements. Apply to D. O'CONNOR.
sep 29 1t

OPERA HOUSE,
FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 1, 1897
"BERTHA CREIGHTON CO."
In a grand production of
"Romeo and Juliet."
The company is composed of competent actors and actresses, headed by that well known actress Miss Bertha Creighton.
All the necessary scenic effects, etc.
sep 29 3t

10 Cents!
That is all we ask for a
Zinc Washboard
that has heretotore retailed for a quarter.
SCHOOL SUPPLIES—We have them at prices that will save you many a nickle. Slates, Pencils, Pens, Composition Books, Tablets, &c.
The one price cash store.
THE KING GROCERY CO.,
Phone 287. Fourth Street Bridge.
sep 29 tf

For Rent.

TWO-STORY DWELLING ON North-east corner Tenth and Princess streets. Building and fencing in good condition. Good water.
Two houses, four rooms each, on Eighth between Church and Castle streets. Good water and plenty of yard room.
D. O'CONNOR, Real Estate Agent.
au 1 tf

SUBSCRIPTION RATE
REDUCED TO $5.00
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER,
OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE SOUTHERN MILLING AND LUMBER JOURNAL,
By Z. W. WHITEHEAD,
Wilmington, N. C.
Published in the heart of the long-leaf and yellow pine belt of the South.
Indispensable to timber men and lumber dealers generally.
Careful and trustworthy correspondents at all lumber centers and commercial markets.
Branch offices in Norfolk, Va.; Washington, D. C.; Philadelphia, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Atlanta, Ga.; Charleston, S. C.; New Orleans, La., and Chicago, Ill.
Full and complete market reports every week.
Subscription price $2.50 a year.
Address
Southern Lumber Journal,
sep 25 tf Wilmington, N. C.

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Dealer in Superior
PIANOS AND ORGANS,
has just returned from New York and Philadelphia with a fine stock of carefully selected Instruments, which he offers at exceedingly low prices.
There is no mistake about these Pianos. The selection of Instruments by a competent person is now almost a necessity, as so many worthless Pianos are now on the market.
Call and see us before buying.
Telephones 213 and 142, (Inter-State.) sep 14 tf

Vollers & Hashagen,
Distributing Agents.
We are still Agents for Powell, Smith & Co.'s famous Cigars:
Cuban Blossoms,
Renown,
Smoketts,
Topical Twist Head,
El Capitan General,
Union League Club.
We are headquarters for
Red Rust Proof Oats.
Ask us for samples and price.
Provisions
Sold on close margin. sep 19 tf

BE SURE TO COME OCTOBER 1, 1897, AT 10 a. m., when that BEAUTIFUL WATCH will be given away. We have another watch contest, to begin October 1st, lasting one month. Begin at the beginning so as to lose no time.
Our SHOES seem more popular than ever, judging by our increasing sales. We are getting several splendid lines of Shoes for Children, which we will sell at a very low margin of profit, besides a full line of all kinds of footwear cheap.
Respectfully,
MERCER & EVANS,
sep 18 tf 115 Princess street.

We Have Other Goods
to offer besides
"Clover Hill Butter."
Read our list and find out.
100 Boxes Full Cream Cheese,
Candles, Gun Caps. Drugs of all kinds.
Flour all grades, including Pillsbury's Best, which is the Flour for good bread.
Fish, Fresh N. C. Fruits, Glue, Potted Ham, Cooked Ham.
Car load choice Timothy Hay.
Ink to suit all.
Jellies in Glass and in Wood.
R. W. HICKS,
Wholesale Grocer.
au 14 D&W tf

At the "Unlucky Corner"
A Fine Zinc Washboard.
Will stand any amount of hard rubbing.
Large Lump Starch.
Lay in a supply this week.
SOAP—Bar Soap of the best make.
Price on above articles lower than ever before sold in town.
Something else later on.
S. W. Sanders,
Telephone No. 109. sep 28 tf

FOR RENT.

THAT FINE AND COMMODIous Store on Market street now occupied by the SWEED FURNITURE COMPANY. Apply to D. O'CONNOR, Real Estate Agent.
sep 28 3t

Miss Alderman's
SELECT SCHOOL WILL OPEN
October 4th, 1897.
Boys and Girls are prepared for College. Special care and attention given to the little Children. Classes in Shorthand and Typewriting formed on or about the 15th of October.
For further particulars apply to principal.
MARY L. ALDERMAN,
sep 26 6t No. 15 South Fourth street.

MAHOGANY.
25 Boxes Job Mahogany.
25 Boxes Brown Mahogany.
25 Boxes Little Trotter Tobacco.
25 Boxes Honest Boy Tobacco.
25 Boxes Big 4 Tobacco.
40 Boxes Rob Roy Tobacco.
100 Barrels Mullets.
100 Dozen Brooms.
W. B. COOPER.
sep 26 D&W tf Wilmington, N. C.

Liverpool and American
SALT.
Any weight sacks, coarse or fine, fresh packing. A large stock
Bagging and Ties,
which we offer at lowest market prices.
Groceries
in quantities sufficient to fill orders promptly. Correspondence solicited.
Hall & Pearsall,
Nutt and Mulberry streets.
au 10 D&W tf

New Load Just Received

HORSES AND MULES AT ALL TIMES.
F. T. MILLS,
sep 24 tf 112 and 114 North Water St.

100 BARRELS
CHOICE
SEPTEMBER MULLETS
for sale. Send your orders to
SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,
12 Market Street,
sep 19 tf Wilmington, N. C.

DIXIE OIL COMPANY,
Wilmington Branch.
J. E. CROW, Agt.
Office, Water Street.
Warehouse, Water Land
Illuminating and Lubricating
Oils and Greases.
To the Jobbing trade of Wilmington:
The Dixie Oil Company is chartered under the laws of Georgia, has ample capital and is entirely independent of all trusts and combinations. We propose to carry large stocks of highest grades in choice cooperage and give prompt delivery to dealers only of SAFE OILS, superior in burning qualities to any ever offered here at same prices asked for impure oils. We do not propose to sell you and your customers also, so shall not put a warehouse at every country cross-roads to catch your customer's business.
We solicit your valued patronage on business principles.
Dixie Oil Company.
S. P. SHOTTER, President.
Wilmington, Sept. 29, 1897.
sep 29 tf

Prempert's Barber Shop,
NO. 11 SOUTH FRONT STREET, FIRST-class Work at Reasonable Prices. Give us a call.
Respectfully,
je 30 tf ARTHUR PREMPERT

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 29

TREES AND GRASS.

We have written much in these columns about the preservation of our forests, one of the most important problems before the American people to-day, much more important than the tariff question, over which we have been contending for years, or the money question, as important that is. We have also had much to say, too, of grass culture which, in our opinion, ranks next in importance to the preservation of our forests. The Norfolk *Landmark* contained recently an article on the preservation of our forests, which elicited from a Virginia farmer the following:

"SIR—With reference to your editorial of this date upon the decrease in rainfall since 1878 or thereabouts, my observation is that during the last twenty-four or twenty-five years—the period in which the war on the forests by the axmen has begun to leave our country bare, the rich loam has washed from the surface of the ground both in the lowlands and in the mountainous regions. That the rain has ceased to have the same effect upon the earth is more noticeable with each successive year, and to-day the soil is so much like a brickyard that it is hard to see how intelligent farmers can fail to become impressed with the fact that the surface of the earth is hardening and losing its fertility for the mere want of vegetable matter to retain and properly distribute the water that falls.

"If we would only restore a reasonable portion of our forests and would plant more grass in our fields, we should not be obliged to resort so habitually to artificial fertilizers, and our lakes and rivers would be filled as in former years. Many excellent springs and wells have utterly dried up owing both to the impoverished condition of the land in cultivation and of the land where the timber has been cut down recklessly. Where there once were trees and shade and moisture, now there is only bare, hard, parched ground. There is nothing to retain the water that falls and give it to the thirsty soil as it is needed for the nourishment of the growing crops. On our mountains we no longer see the vast forests that absorbed the rain, filled the atmosphere with moisture, and let the water down gradually into the valleys beneath. I am convinced that this is the prime cause of our frequent short crops and of the failure of our springs, lakes, and rivers to furnish the original quantity of water. Those who have noticed along our creeks the quantities of sand and other elements of the soil necessary to production are astonished that the farmers do not appreciate the importance of planting trees and grassing their lands.

"Plant trees on the 'poor lands,' get shade to cover a portion of the soil, and we shall have more moisture in the atmosphere, more rain as a consequence, and the water that falls will be supplied to the earth in a manner willed by Nature. We owe this to the generations that come after us. I can look out of my window and see many a hill-top, red and poor, that was sixty years ago covered knee-deep in grasses, and was rich and fertile. Let us betake ourselves to planting trees if we would avoid a danger whose extent no man can estimate."

This is no mere theorist writing, but a farmer who writes very plainly and very intelligently, giving the results of his own observations, which is supported by the observations of scientists and others who have given thought to the subject and have studied the results of forest denudation in our own and in other countries. While taking pleasure and pride in the industrial progress of the South, we have never found it in our heart to rejoice over the felling of her forests, for we saw no compensation in the money that might thus be brought in for the damage that must ultimately result from the destruction of the forests.

The farmer whose letter appears above, writes from Virginia, from a section which, judging from what he says has been pretty much stripped of its trees, and yet there has not been and is not the rush for timber there that there is in other parts of the South, in the more heavily timbered forest region, where the work of slaughter is now going on as if the supply was inexhaustible.

At the present rate of cutting much if not most of the forest acreage of the South will be in twenty-five years as nude as the devastated sections of Minnesota and Michigan, where a wild waste of stumps reminds one of the regal forest that once stood there, forests that might have lasted many years longer if discriminating judgment had been used in cutting the timber. Unfortunately millions of acres of the forest domain has passed into the ownership of lumbermen who value it only for the lumber that it will yield, and will when they put their axes and saws to work in it cut every tree that is large enough for marketable purposes. They will cut and strip these as the woodmen cut and stripped the timber regions of the Northwest and leave, as they left them, a stump covered waste, for the sun to bake in Summer and the frosts to freeze in the Winter, the prey of both extremes of heat and cold.

Some of the tracts owned by some of these lumber syndicates are immense, bought, too, at a nominal price, not a fiftieth part of the actual value of the trees upon them, leaving out of consideration altogether the value that might be set upon the land. There is some question as to the boundary line between North Carolina and Tennessee. A few days ago there was in Raleigh a gentleman who went there, we believe, to ascertain something about this boundary line, who is connected with a Northern lumber company which owns 150,000 acres of land, part of which is in this State and part in Tennessee. This means that ultimately these 150,000 acres are to be stripped of all the trees that are worth cutting, and that much of the barrier to Northern winds will be removed and give the blizzards free sweep. This is but one of the companies which own large tracts of timber in the western part of this State, and but one of the scores and scores of companies which have come into vast tracts in every Southern State. This timber was all bought to be cut down as rapidly as the owners find it profitable and practicable to cut.

This cannot be prevented, even if it were desirable to prevent it, for the men who own the timber have a right to cut it, but indiscriminate cutting could be prevented in the interest of the public weal, by such legislation as would guard against wasteful slaughter while permitting reasonable utilization of the timber, and this legislation should be enacted and enforced in every State where it has not been already enacted.

If reasonable care be taken of our forests and common sense judgment used in the cutting of the trees, we may escape the visitations which have fallen upon other sections and upon other countries, which have also been felt to some extent in our own section. But we must not wait until the work of destruction has been done and the damage becomes irreparable before we open our eyes and realize the necessity of taking action.

If with this our Southern farmers would realize the value of grass, both as a land protector and a fertilizer, the South will become the Eden of North America. God knew what He was doing when He planted the forests and clothed them in their green garbs, and when He carpeted the earth with the soft green sward. If men be wise they will not recklessly undo the work that God has done; they cannot so undo it without paying the penalty, which, if they persist in undoing, may be an awful one.

MINOR MENTION.

The substance of the interviews of the Madrid newspaper reporters with Minister Woodford, as reported in the press dispatches published yesterday, comes nearer the truth, in our opinion, than anything heretofore published. Minister Woodford probably intimated in a very polite, suave way to the Duke of Tetuan that the unpleasantness between Spain and Cuba was very much regretted by the Government of the United States, and also somewhat embarrassing, and that it would be very much pleased if some amicable arrangement could be effected between Spain and Cuba, to the accomplishment of which the United States Government would lend its friendly offices as a well wishing and unselfish mediator. He probably intimated in connection with this that among the masses of the people of this country, whose sympathies are apt to be with the little dog in the fight, there is a pretty strong feeling for Cuba, and that this feeling works itself into popular elections and that it isn't a safe thing for a party to buck up against it, and for that reason it was somewhat urgent that the present administration, which is very much interested in the elections which come off next month, should show some activity in this Cuban business, or take the chances of being knocked out. That is, we think, about the sum and substance of it, and the probabilities are that after the elections this Fall the Cuban matter will take another rest, and we will not hear much about it until Congress meets, when we may have some more resolutions.

* *
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The Philadelphia *Record* quotes the Deputy Comptroller of the Currency as expressing the opinion that the recent advance of money rates in New York, caused by the demand for funds to move the crops, shows the need of an elastic currency. The majority of people who give financial matters any thought will agree with him in this. The advance in rates is the result of the demand for funds to move the crops, which the money lenders of the East take advantage or to run up rates and increase their profits, by making the Western and Southern people who need money to move their crops pay more for it than these money lenders had been charging before this demand came. That's one of the ways they have of bleeding the South and the West, which must submit to the bleeding process, because under the present peg handle monetary system they can't get money any other way and can't help themselves. It is estimated that from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 of this Eastern money is needed every year to "move the crops," and after the crops are moved it gradually finds its way back to the East again, and thus the money lenders of the East have it nicely cornered when there is need for it and then they put up the rates again. We do not know just how much the advance of rates is, but it is safe to assume that on from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 it would aggregate a very nice sum as profits to these money lenders. Verily, there is a need for an "elastic currency," with little probability that the reformers will give is a currency that these Eastern money lenders will not control.

* *
*

We do not know Mr. Elam Caldwell, of Mecklenburg county, but we wish to remark that he is a level-headed farmer, as we judge from the following, which we find in the Charlotte *Observer*:

"Mr. Elam Caldwell, a good farmer of hay, has brought 200 bales to town this season and has a large crop remaining. He has not brought a bale of cotton to the market, and isn't bothered about what cotton is bringing."

Mr. Caldwell may sympathize with his brother farmers who pinned their faith on cotton for which they are now offered five cents a pound—barely the cost of production—but it isn't hurting him. He has hay, which isn't the sport of speculators, and for which he finds a good steady market at home at prices which evidently satisfy him judging from the amount he puts on the market. And then Mr. Caldwell doesn't work half as hard as his brother farmers who raise cotton, and don't raise hay, but buy it out of the proceeds of low-priced cotton. And with all this Mr. Caldwell is making his land richer instead of poorer, so that he can raise large crops of wheat, corn, oats or cotton, if he should conclude to plant any of that, and will in a few years, if he has not already, a farm that he can sell for twice or three times as much as those farmers who stick to cotton could get for theirs if they wanted to sell. We again remark that Mr. Caldwell is a level headed gentleman.

Mrs. Terry, of Philadelphia, had her 105th birthday party one day last week and enjoyed it as much as any of the other girls who joined in the festivities.

TWINKLINGS.

— "What is an octopus, anyhow?"
"An octopus is a monster which is found chiefly in political speeches."—*Puck.*

— Matter of Conscience—"Is it proper to address an alderman as 'Honorable?'"
"It isn't a question of propriety, but of conscience."—*Chicago Evening Post.*

— She—Did you see anything in New York that reminded you of Philadelphia?
He—Yes; the messenger boys.—*Indianapolis Journal*

— Getting Suspicious—Mr. Sprightly—"Well, you know, my love, even the devil is not as black as he's painted."
Mrs. S.—"I know about that, but I know he's a good dealer blacker than he paints himself."—*Detroit Free Press.*

— "When a man gits ter feelin' dat dis world kain't git along widout 'im," said Uncle Eben, "he giner'ly setties back an' loafs in a way dat doesn't leave no possible chance ob his being missed."—*Washington Star.*

— Charity — "But, my dear," gently remonstrated her husband, "I thought I gave you five dollars to buy a sofa cushion for your fancy table at the fair yesterday."
Why, but, John dear, this five dollars is to buy it back."—*Judge*

— Mrs. Newrocks—"Mercy, these baggage men are very careless!"
Miss Newrocks—"What have they done, mamma?"
Mrs. Newrocks—"Why, they've torn and defaced the labels on our trunks so that it is very hard for a stranger to see that we've been to Europe.—*Puck.*

— "No," said the gentleman in the bald wig, "I ain't much of a bass singer; but you ought to hear my brother."
"Was he much?" asked the gentleman with the pea-green whiskers.
"Much? His voice was so heavy that it made him bow legged to carry it."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— Draught—The pilgrim went on his way into the adjoining country, and presently he came up with some women at a well. "A woman," they were at the pains to explain to him, "is the weaker vessel here as elsewhere; but she draws more water than the average man, we tell you those." It seems that the Oriental mind is peculiarly susceptible to subtle sophistries like the foregoing.—*Detroit Journal.*

We know the great cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla are genuine because the people themselves write about them. †

CURRENT COMMENT

—— The Zuni Indians are reported to have determined to refrain from the practice torturing witches To be sure, they have been a little slow in following the example of Massachusetts, but it is an advance in civilization that calls for commendation.—*New York Herald, Ind.*

—— Senator Stewart says that the socalled Democrats on the "international monetary commission" could not pass muster on the Chicago platform—the genuine test of Democracy. However, the monetary commission is only a bit of political opera-bouffe.—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

—— The *Tribune* once the leading Republican newspaper, with courage that has recently become characteristic, makes announcement of Gen. Tracy's willingness to be the candidate of the Republican convention without a word of comment. There was a time when the *Tribune* had a hand in directing the cat's jump.—*New York Commercial Advertiser, Rep.*

Gov. Mount of Indiana is to be commended for his vigorous efforts to bring the lynchers of those five suspected thieves at Versailles to justice. At the same time, there is not a single circumstance, so far as we have been able to see, which indicates that the lynchers will be punished for their defiance of the law. In the newspapers the community condemns the lynchers, but when the time comes for the case to go before a jury—if it ever gets that far along—we shall probably be able to judge the real sentiment of the community.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from all deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY Druggist. †

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Goldsboro *Argus*: The death of Mr. John Jenkins occurred last Saturday at his home in Fremont. He was perhaps 60 years of age and had a family, but was living as a bachelor at his death. His death was the result of an accident that occurred to him some time ago as he stepped off the train in Fremont.

— Concord *Times*: There was a shooting affair at the Fisher mine, near Bimer, last Thursday night. The shooting occurred at the house of Atlas Foust, colored, where a crowd of negroes had assembled for a frolic. Sid Shadd rocked Foust's house, and Foust shot him with a gun. The shooting was serious, and Foust is now in jail here.

—Wilkesboro *Chronicle*: Sink Russell, of Moravian Falls, found a snake den in the roots of a tree, on the edge of his tomato patch, last week. One of the children in gathering tomatoes came across a copperhead and gave the alarm. When the men folks came the snake ran into a hole at the root of the tree. By the use of mattocks and shovels they followed the snake and came across a nest of them. They found nineteen of the copperheaded reptiles.

— Lincoln *Journal*: Mr. J. Calvin Hoover is most unfortunate from the standpoint of the man afraid of snakes, and a lucky one from the snake killer's point of view. Some weeks ago he found a venomous spreading adder between his feet, and last Friday, while cleaning off a lot in the Methodist cemetery, he felt something soft under his foot. He looked down and was horrified to see a wad of snake under his shoe. He jumped and the snake crawled off. On this same lot, two years ago, he killed sixty-seven snakes in one day

— Fayetteville *Observer*: Saturday night the postoffice at Roseboro was broken open and an attempt was made to rob the safe. The robbers only succeeded in breaking the combination off, probably having been frightened before they could accomplish their object In the safe was over a thousand dollars in money. Deputy United States Marshal Atkinson has made several arrests of suspicious persons, including a well-known former resident of this city. The latter was brought to this city yesterday and taken before United States Commissioner Powers, who required him to give a $200 bond. We refrain from giving the name as we do not yet know the merits of the case. Deputy Atkinson is now in Roseboro making arrests.

— Raleigh *Press Visitor*: Thirty-six convicts were taken to Weldon this morning to work on the State farms. Only sixty prisoners remain in the prison here. There was never so few convicts in the pen here before. —— People from Southern Pines say preparations are in progress for the greatest number of Northern visitors ever in that section. This applies also to Pinehurst A colony of 400 Pennsylvanians will settle on the line of the Seaboard Air Line in that section. —— Messrs. John W. Telford and Byron Carter, Mormon Elders, of Utah, arrived in the city to-day, and inform the *Press-Visitor* that they will begin holding a series of meetings here as soon as arrangements can be made. They came from Smithfield, where they have been holding services the past week.

ANCIENT BELLS.

Well Known to the Egyptians Before the Jewish Exodus.

Bells were well known to the Egyptians before the time of the Jewish exodus. In the description of Aaron's sacerdotal robe mention is made of the fact that upon the hem of the garment there were bells of gold alternating with pomegranates of blue, of purple and of scarlet: "A golden bell and a pomegranate, a golden bell and a pomegranate upon the hem of the robe round about. And it shall be upon Aaron to minister, and his sound shall be heard when he goeth into the holy place before the Lord and when he cometh out, that he die not."

Hand bells were in common use all over the ancient world. The earliest use of bells in churches was for the purpose of frightening away the evil spirits which were believed to infest earth and air, and the earliest curfew was rung at nightfall to rid the neighborhood of the village or town and church of demons. Most old churches of Europe have a small door on the north side, and at certain points in the service this door was opened, and a bell was rung to give notice to the devil, if he chanced to be present, that he might make his exit before the elevation. By the command of Pope John IX church bells were rung as a protection against thunder and lightning.

The monument of Porsena, the Etrurian king, was decorated with pinnacles, each surmounted with a bell, which tinkled in the breeze. The army of Clothaire raised the siege of Sens on account of a panic occasioned among the men by a sudden chime from the bells of St. Stephen's church.

The largest bell in the world is in the Kremlin at Moscow. Its weight is 250 tons, and the value of the bell metal alone, not counting the gold and silver ornaments which were thrown into the pots as votive offerings, is estimated at £66,565, or about $332,825.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

To the Point.

"I once heard a shout that sounded as if it came from the very heart of the nation," said a lady a few days ago. "It was at the close of one of General Grant's public speeches."

"Did you hear the speech?"

"Every word."

"Do you remember any of it?"

"I can repeat it from beginning to end. It was at Springfield, Mass. Grant and his party were on their way to Boston to be present at the laying of the cornerstone of the new postoffice building, I think, and stopped at the Massasoit house for a lunch.

"There was a crowd of people hoping to get a glimpse of the great man, and in response to repeated calls he came out upon the little balcony and said:

"'I am glad to see you, my friends, but as the time belongs to the railroad company and not to me I shall have to bid you good afternoon.'

"Then the shout went up as if from one throat in response to the simple presence of the man who had done something to prove himself worthy the love of the people and of the highest position in their gift."

Such a demonstration would have been impossible for a man who had not won his way by his own acts.—Youth's Companion.

An Agile Marshal.

The whimsical Suvaroff, one of the Empress Catherine's favorites, on receiving the marshal's baton, ordered a "Te Deum" and commanded a number of chairs to be placed in the center of the church, one for each officer his senior. He appeared in the sacred edifice arrayed in his pyjamas, or something less than their equivalent, and proceeded to vault over these files of chairs, taking each in its due succession. It was not until the conclusion of this performance that he donned the new uniform and desired the horror stricken clergy to proceed with the office.

Fighting at the Break.

Sweet Thing—I had a proposal last night.

Dearest Girl—So you are to be married!—Detroit Free Press.

THE "CREDIT MAN'S" WORK.

How Business Houses Protect Themselves Against Loss.

The functions of a credit man are not generally known to the public, but he is in many respects the most important person employed by a mercantile concern. Briefly, he is supposed to be informed regarding the commercial standing of every firm or individual with whom his own house has any dealings, and the firm for which he works has the exclusive benefit of his investigations, his knowledge and his experience. It does not trust to him alone, of course, because in the case of a large house there would be rather more than he could attend to. The regular mercantile agencies are depended upon for a certain amount of information, usually that which concerns the oldest and richest corporations, about whose solvency there is commonly no question. The credit man may, however, if his employers suspect a necessity for it, be called upon to probe still further than the regular agencies go, in order to make assurance doubly sure.

When a would be buyer from some remote part of the country presents himself to a firm to which he is entirely unknown, he is introduced at once to the credit man. The latter receives whatever credentials the stranger has to offer, and if he is satisfied that the house will run no risk in selling to him he states the fact, and his judgment is accepted.

Various considerations determine the amount of security which a new customer is required to show, and not infrequently it is stipulated that he shall have a real estate backing which is known to be responsible. The credit man also figures out at once the largest amount of credit which can be granted to the new buyer, this being determined according to the figure at which he is rated.

Subsequently, as he runs up bills for goods, they all pass under the credit man's watchful eye, and if it is found that the customer is close upon his credit limit the last purchase is often held until it is proved to a certainty that its delivery will entail no loss to the firm. This process of keeping track of every buyer's limit imposes a never ending task upon the credit man, and it is one which requires delicate handling too. While great caution is necessary, there must be as few needless suspicions as possible, for these are often the means of driving away perfectly trustworthy customers, who feel themselves insulted by the reflection upon their financial methods.

In cases where there is ground for believing that a customer will bear watching, the credit man's investigations are very thorough. He inquires as to the private affairs of the buyer in question, finds out as nearly as possible the amount of his income and how his money is invested and keeps an eye as well upon the way in which he lives and spends. With every precaution, however, there are many losses, and it is the business of the annual convention of credit men to discover better ways each year of protecting mercantile interests.—New York Tribune.

The Church of England.

From the Year Book just issued by the church of England it appears that the income which comes to it from property owned, ancient endowments and regular government grants amounts annually to something over £5,750,000, yet the expense of the church amounted last year to more than twice that sum, the difference having been made up by voluntary contributions. In commenting on this state of affairs, one of the London papers says: "Thus we see that even now the income which the church draws from her own property is only about half what she requires, while it is notorious that many of her clergy are still miserably underpaid and that in some large cities her resources are quite unequal to the demands made upon them. To suppose that in the case of disendowment another £5,000,000 would be at once forthcoming from private contributions is little less than absurd. Much of what is given to the church now is given to her just because she is what she is, the established church of the nation, with the many recommendations and advantages which she would no longer possess if disestablished." Here is an argument that stands up strong and tall until one remembers that churches unaided by the state get along quite well in England as elsewhere, though their supporters are forced to contribute also to the revenues of the establishment.—New York Times.

Rare Liberality.

A story is told in Piscataquis county of an amusing case of liberality. Soon after the happening of a great sensation by which many people lost their little all the word went round the county that a citizen who usually clings close to his shekels had suggested a public subscription to make up the poor people's losses and had promised to subscribe largely himself. The population was amazed at the report, and inquiry was begun to learn its truth. "Did you offer to give $25,000 to pay these losses?" the citizen was asked. "Well, no," he said, "I didn't put my offer in just that way. What I did say was that I would willingly give $25,000 if the thing had never happened." Then the people laughed.—Lewiston Journal.

Tough Wood.

Tough wood, or wood that is hard to split, is so because the fibers of which it is composed cross and interlace each other. The wood of the elm is a familiar example. The toughest wood known is the lignum vitae. It cannot be worked by splitting.

The True Remedy.

W. M. Repine, editor of Tiskilwa, Ill., "Chief," says: "We won't keep house without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Experimented with many others, but never got the true remedy until we used Dr. King's New Discovery. No other remedy can take its place in our home, as in it we have a certain and sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, etc." It is idle to experiment with other remedies, even if they are urged on you as just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery. They are not as good, because this remedy has a record of cures and besides is guaranteed. It never fails to satisfy. Trial bottle free at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Scrofula

In its thousands of forms is the most terrible affliction of the human race. Salt rheum, sores, eruptions, boils, all humors, swellings, etc., originate in its foul taint, and are cured by the great and only True Blood Purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. The advanced theory of today that tuberculosis, or consumption, is curable by proper nutrition, care and purifying the blood, finds confirmation in the experience of many who have been cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25c.

THE CHINESE SACRED LILY.

How to Cultivate and Treat the Bulb So as to Have the Best Results.

I have grown the Chinese sacred lily every winter for years, and each year finds me ordering a larger supply for indoor blooming.

For the benefit of those who know nothing about this bulb I will say that it may be grown either in water, sand, pebbles or soil.

I have found in years of growing that the bulbs put in water come to growth and bloom earlier than those grown in soil, but I have noticed frequently that the flowers on the water grown bulbs are more apt to be single. It may be it just happens so, but it is generally supposed that the manner of growth makes a difference. It certainly is not an infallible rule, as I have had double flowers on water grown bulbs and vice versa.

For quick blooming choose a dish perhaps 5 inches in depth and with an open top. I have used a large rose bowl, but these are too small at the top and too large and deep to be wholly satisfactory. I think glass better than porcelain. Having selected your dish, take your bulbs and place them on a layer of sand, pebbles or shells, then pack the shells well around the bulbs in such a way that when the strong roots begin to push up from the bottom of the receptacle they will not push the bulb itself out of the water. This seems to me to be about the only thing to be looked out for. Water is the chief essential to strong growth, and this must be supplied frequently even to bulbs water grown, as they soon drink up what is placed in a shallow dish. I like to keep my dishes full of water, and it is an easy matter every morning to fill the glasses. It is not necessary that the bulbs should be covered with water, but it is necessary that they should be about half submerged.

Bits of charcoal placed in the water will keep it sweet, and a little ammonia in the water will assist in nourishing the bulb.

Last winter I grew some eight bulbs in a box, and when I say eight I mean eight large bulbs, and these were surrounded by some four or five smaller ones, so probably there were some 30 or 40 bulbs altogether. The box was about 6 inches in depth, was filled with good soil, and the bulbs were more than half covered with it. They were packed in about as closely as they could be, room only being left through which the water could easily run down to the thirsty roots. The box was set in a south window in a room in which no fire was kept, but opening off from one kept very well warmed. The bulbs were watered freely and frequently. The soil may be almost muddy if not cold enough to rot the bulbs. Plenty of water must be supplied. This box was a sight to be remembered when once seen—simply a mass of blossoms and probably half a dozen stalks nearly from each big bulb. The blossoms were all double except those produced by one bulb.—Boston Globe.

Appropriate.

He—I wonder what the meaning of that picture is. The youth and the maid are in a tender attitude.

She—Oh, don't you see? He has just asked her to marry him, and she is accepting him.

He—Ah, how appropriate the title!

She—I don't see it.

He—Why, that card at the bottom says "Sold."—Strand Magazine.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Wholesale Prices Current.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute	6½	@	7
Standard		@	7½
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔	6	@	7½
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@	7½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔		@	6¼
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	6
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each	1 30	@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ ℔		@	22
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	6 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	10	@	16
Northern	18	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per Bushel, in sacks		@	47½
Virginia Meal		@	48½
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@	75
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	10
CHEESE—℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	11	@	12½
Dairy, Cream	12	@	13
State		@	10
COFFEE—℔ ℔—			
Laguyra	20	@	
Rio	8	@	11
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5½
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen		@	15
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel		@	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		@	6 50
N C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	3 35	@	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—			
Low grade	3 75	@	4 00
Choice		@	5 00
Straight		@	5 25
First Patent	5 35	@	5 75
GLUE—℔ ℔—	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White,		@	50
Car load, in bags—White		@	49½
Oats, from store		@	30
Oats, Rust Proof	37½	@	40
Cow Peas	60	@	65
HIDES, ℔ ℔—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—			
Clover Hay	80	@	85
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	90
Western		@	85
North River		@	75
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	1½	@	2
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5¾	@	6
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed), ℔ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbados, in hhds		@	26
" " in bbls		@	28
Porto Rico, in hhds		@	26
" " in bbls		@	28
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" " in bbls	14	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	12	@	15
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis		@	1 50
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess		@	1 50
Rump		@	9 25
Prime		@	9 25
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	60
Lisbon		@	
American	40	@	60
On 125 ℔ Sacks		@	40
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Granu'd		@	5¾
Standard A		@	5¼
White Ex. C		@	5
Extra C, Golden		@	4¾
C. Yellow		@	4½
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed			
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x30 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔	4	@	
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern,	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL ℔ ℔—Unwashed	8	@	12

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, September 28.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 30 cents per gallon for machine-made casks, and 29½ cents per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 10 per bbl for Strained and $1 15 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1.25 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady; $1.80 per barrel for Hard, 1.80 for Yellow Dip and 1.90 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine firm, 24½ 23½c; rosin firm, $1.35, 1.40; tar firm, $1 05, crude turpentine steady, $1 30, 165.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	30
Rosin	267
Tar	48
Crude Turpentine	13

Receipts same day last year—41 casks spirits turpentine, 245 bbls rosin, 24 bbls tar, 3 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON

Market firm on a basis of 6c bid for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	3 9-16	cts ℔ ℔
Good Ordinary	4⅞	" "
Low Middling	5 9-16	" "
Middling	6	" "
Good Middling	6¼	" "

Same day last year, middling 7⅝c.

Receipts—4,588 bales; same day last year 2,734.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 55@60c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 65c; Fancy, 75c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy 50c.

CORN—Firm; 47½@50 cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—$1.10@1 15 per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8 to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven inch, $5 50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $3.00 to 8.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—Evening.—Money on call was steady at 2½@3 per cent., last loan at 3 and closed offered at 2½@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange steady; actual business in bankers' bills 485@485¼ for demand; 482¾@483 for sixty days. Posted rates 483½@484 and 486@486½. Commercial bills 481½. Silver certificates 54½@56½. Government bonds firm; new fours, registered, 125½@125¾; new fours, coupon, 125½@125¾; fours, registered, 111¾@112¾; fours, coupon, 113¾@114¼; twos, registered, 98; fives, registered, 114¼@115; fives, coupon, 114½@115 State bonds dull; North Carolina sixes 125; North Carolina fours 103½. Railroad bonds firm.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Rosin quiet; strained common to good $1 40@1 45. Spirits turpentine firm at 32@32½c.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 28.—Spirits turpentine was firm at 29c; sales — casks. Rosin firm; sales — barrels; A, B, C, $1 05, D, E $1 10 F $1 15, G $1 20 H $1 30, I, $1 40, K $1 40, M $1 45, N $1 75, W G $2 00; W W $2 20.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 28.—Spirits turpentine firm at 30c; sales 700 casks; receipts 1,210 casks. Rosin firm; sales 5,000 barrels; receipts 4,059 barrels; closing prices A, B, C, D, $1 20, E $1 20, F $1 25, G $1 30, H $1 45, I $1 45, K $1 50, M $1 60, N $2 00, W G $2 25, W W $2 50.

COTTON MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, September 28—The cotton market opened irregular with September seven points higher, October three points lower and the remainder of the list four points higher. Following the call the market assumed a more normal adjustment, with a net advance of 3 to 6 points apparent at noon. The improvement was largely the result of more substantial indications of broadening interest on the part of outside speculators, in the shape of actual buying orders, some of them for considerable lines. Public cables were quite as good as expected and private advices were even better than the public accounts. The weekly weather bulletin, although of a bullish average, fell rather flat. The market closed steady at a net advance of 2 to 5 points.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Evening.—Cotton dull; middling 6⅝c.

Cotton futures market closed steady; sales 126,600 bales; Jan'y 6 37, Feb'y 6 40, March 6 45, April 6 49, May 6 53, June 6 56, August —, September 6 30, October 6 31, November 6 40, December 6 29.

Spot cotton closed dull; middling uplands 6⅝c; middling gulf 6⅞c; sales 383 bales.

Cotton—net receipts 60 bales; gross 3,763 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,050 bales; to France 500 bales; to the Continent 300 bales; forwarded 1,247 bales; sales 383 bales; sales to spinners 183 bales; stock (actual) 62 014 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 59 270 bales; exports to Great Britain 8 477 bales; to France 500 bales; to the Continent 1,510 bales; stock 446,501 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 158 210 bales; exports to Great Britain 27,745 bales; to France 9,995 bales; to the Continent 23,453 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 689,621 bales; exports to Great Britain 90,906 bales; exports to France 34,080 bales; exports to the Continent 94,568 bales.

Sept. 28.—Galveston, easy at 6¼, net receipts 16,385 bales; Norfolk, steady at 6 3-16, net receipts 3 745 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 6⅝, net receipts — bales; Boston, easy at 6⅝, net receipts 158 bales; Wilmington, quiet at 6, net receipts 4 588 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 6⅞ net receipts 163 bales; Savannah, quiet at 5 13-16, net receipts 11,778 bales; New Orleans, easy at 6⅛, net receipts 1,184 bales; Mobile, easy at 6⅛, net receipts 2,077 bales; Memphis, steady at 6 1-16, net receipts 3,070 bales; Augusta, steady at 6 1-16, net receipts 3,667 bales; Charleston, easy at 5¾, net receipts 2,799 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—Evening.—Flour quiet and weak at a lower range of prices; city mill patents $5 90@6 20, Minnesota patents $5 15@5 50; winter patents $5 15@5 40. Wheat—spot weak; No. 2 red 96⅛c afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth 98⅛c afloat; No. 2 hard 95⅜c afloat; options opened easy on bearish Liverpool news, sold off all day under big spring wheat receipts, liquidation, disappointing export demand and small outside trade, closing ⅛@1⅛c net lower; sales included No. 2 red May 91⅝@93c, closed 93c; September 96⅛@97⅛c, closed 96⅝c; December 93⅛@94 7-16c, closed 93⅛c. Corn—spot weak; No. 2 33⅝c afloat; options opened steady on cable news, but declined all day with wheat, aided by active local offerings and small export inquiry; closed ⅛@⅜c net lower; May 37⅛@37⅜c, closed 37⅛; September closed 33⅛c; December 34¼@35⅛c, closed 34⅝c. Oats—spot weak; No. 2 23⅛c; options dull and easier with the other markets, closing ⅛@⅜c net lower; September closed 23⅛c; October closed 23⅛c; December closed 24⅝c. Lard—the market to-day was easier; Western steam $4 80; October $4 72, nominal, refined quiet; Continent $5 25; South America $5 75; compound $4 75@5 00. Pork was quiet. Butter closed firm; Western creamery 13½@22c; do. factory 9@12½c; Elgins 22c; imitation creamery 11½@14c; State dairy 11@18; do. creamery 13½@21c. Cheese quiet. State large white 9¼; fancy small white 9½c; large colored 9½c; small colored 9½c; part skims 6½@7c; full skims 3½@4c. Tallow dull; city ($2 00 per package) 3⅜@3½c; country (packages free) 3⅜@3⅝c. Cotton seed oil weak but without buyers even at the decline; prime crude 16c; prime summer yellow 24½@25c; off summer yellow 24@24½c. Rice steady. Molasses quiet. Coffee—closed steady, with prices at 5 points decline to 5 points net advance; spot—Rio steady; Cordova 10½@16½. Sugar—raw firm; fair refining 3⅝c; centrifugal 96 test 3 15-16; refined firm.

CHICAGO, September 28.—Speculative futures in wheat were all weak to-day, chiefly through sympathy with the big break in the cash market. That market was upset by a 600,000-bushel increase in contract Spring wheat. December closed at ½@1⅜c decline. Corn, under liquidation, touched the lowest point of the present decline, closing ⅝c lower. Oats declined ⅝c and provisions closed 10c lower.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Cash quotations: Flour—the market was quoted easy. Wheat—No. 2 spring 88⅜@90⅝; No. 3 spring 87@89c; No. 2 red 93@94⅜c. Corn—No 2, 27½@27⅝. Oats—No. 2 19¼@19½; No. 2 white f. o. b. 22½c; No. 3 white f. o. b. 21@22¾. Mess pork per barrel $8 10@8 15. Lard, per 100 lbs $4 42½@4 45 Short rib sides, loose, $4 75@5 10. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $5 87½@5 62½. Short clear sides, boxed, $5 25@5 37½. Whiskey $1 22.

The leading futures ranged as follows, opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—September 90⅜, 90⅜, 88¼, 88⅜; December (new) 91⅜@91½, 91⅝, 90⅛, 90⅜c; May 90½@90½, 90½, 88⅜, 88⅜. Corn—September 27⅜, 27⅜, 27¼, 27¼; December 29⅜@29⅜, 29⅜, 29½, 29¼@29⅜. May 33¼, 33¼, 32⅜, 32⅜@32½c. Oats—September 19½, 19½, 19, 19, December 20¼, 20¼, 19⅝, 19⅝; May 22⅞@23, 23, 22½, 22½. Mess pork—October $8 12½, 8 12½, 8 07½, 8 10; December $8 30, 8 30, 8 15, 8 20; January $9 27½, 9 27½, 9 15, 9 17½. Lard—October $4 42½, 4 42½, 4 37½, 4 50; December $4 55, 4 55, 4 47½, 4 47½; January 4 70, 4 70, 4 62½, 4 62½. Short ribs—October $5 00, 5 00, 4 87½, 4 87½; December $4 87½, 4 87, 4 75, 4 75; January $4 85, 4 85 4 75, 4 75.

BALTIMORE, Sept 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; spot and month 94¼@94⅜c, October 94¼@94⅜c; December 95¼c; steamer No. 2 red 88@88¼c. Southern wheat by sample 90@96c; do on grade 89@95c. Corn weak; spot, month and October 32¼@32⅜c; November or December, new or old, 32⅜@33c; January 33¼@33½c; steamer mixed 30¼@30½c. Southern white corn 37@37½c; do yellow 37½@38c. Oats firm; No. 2 white 26c bid; No. 2 mixed 23@23½c.

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28.—4 P. M.—Cotton—Spot in moderate demand and prices lower. American middling fair 4 7 32d; good middling 4d; American middling 3⅞d; low middling 3⅝d; good ordinary 3⅜d; ordinary 3 7-16d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 7,300 American. Receipts 1,000 bales, none of which were American. Futures opened quiet with a moderate demand and closed quiet but steady. American middling (l m c): September 3 47-64@3 48 64d buyer; September and October 3 40 64@3 41-64d buyer; October and November 3 33-64@3 34 64d value; November and December 3 31 64@3 32 64d seller; December and January 3 30 64@3 31-64d buyer; January and February 3 30 64@3 31-64d buyer; February and March 3 31 64d buyer; March and April 3 32-64d seller; April and May 3 33 64d seller; May and June 3 34 64d seller; June and July 3 35 64d seller.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Croatan, 836 tons, Hale, New York, H G Smallbones.

Schr Eva A Danenhower, 217 tons, Gaskill, New York, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 28, 1897.

SCHOONERS.

Eva A Danenhower, 217 tons, Johnson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Ida E Latham, 440 tons, Lewis, master. [At Fort Caswell.]
Hattie J Dorman, 118 tons, Davidson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Edwin A Gaskill, 333 tons, Smith, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Harold J McCarthy, 297 tons, Hawley, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Rebecca R Douglass, 475 tons, Sheppard, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
The Josephine, 608 tons, Townsend, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Anne E Stevens, 208 tons, Vanaman, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
William M Bird, 768 tons, Barrett, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Roger Moore, 277 tons, Miller, Jas T Riley & Co.

BARQUES.

Nord America (Ital), 558 tons, Capero, Jas T Riley & Co.

STEAMSHIPS.

Jeanara, 2,297 tons, McLauchlin, Alex Sprunt & Son.
Manningtry (Br), 1,828 tons, White, Alex Sprunt & Son.
Amaranth, 1,753 tons, Davies, Alex. Sprunt & Son.
Sahara (Br), 2,665 tons, Cave, Alex Sprunt & Son.
Roxby (Br), 1,964 tons, Shields, Alex Sprunt & Son.
Vera (Br), 1,854 tons, Nicholson, J H Sloan.

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Cost over $100,000 to publish. Contains nearly 200 full-page engravings of our Saviour, by the great masters. Every picture is reproduced from some famous painting. Agents are taking from three to twenty orders per day. The book is so beautiful that when people see it they want it. "FIRST GLANCE AT THE PICTURES BROUGHT TEARS TO MY EYES," says one. "Cleared $150 first week's work with the book," says another. "Some high grade man or woman of good church standing should secure the agency here at once," says every editor, "as $500 can soon be made taking orders for it." Also a man or woman of good social position can secure position of Manager of this territory, to devote all their time to employing and drilling agents and corresponding with them. Address for full particulars A. P. T. ELDER, Publisher 278 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. au 4 tf

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Arrests discharges from the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.
It is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.
SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small Capsules, which bear the name in black letters, without which none are genuine.
MIDY

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now* [signature: Chas. H. Fletcher] *on every bear the fac-simile signature of* [signature] *wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* [signature] *on the and has the signature of* [signature] *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M. D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

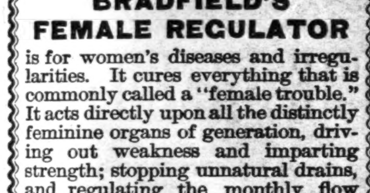
Insist on Having

The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Not to Be Bunkoed.

The president of one of the leading eastern colleges was recently journeying toward New York and found himself in the same seat with an old man whose general appearance betokened the farmer. They soon fell into conversation, and after saying that he was on his first visit to the metropolis the farmer mentioned the name of the little village up among the hills of New Hampshire from which he came and remarked that he supposed his friend had never heard of it. "Oh, yes," said the man. "I was born there." Imagine his astonishment when the country man, after staring at him several seconds, exclaimed, "See here, I've heard all about you bunko fellers, and you can't get a chance to bunko me." So saying, he grabbed his carpetbag and, marching down the aisle, took a seat on the other side of the car.—New York Times.



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is for women's diseases and irregularities. It cures everything that is commonly called a "female trouble." It acts directly upon all the distinctly feminine organs of generation, driving out weakness and imparting strength; stopping unnatural drains, and regulating the monthly flow in every instance. It makes sickly and weakly women strong and well again. $1 a bottle at drug stores.

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The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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POZZONI'S Complexion POWDER

REMAINS ALWAYS THE SAME.

The finest, purest and most beautifying toilet powder ever made. It is soothing, healing, healthful and harmless: and when rightly used IS INVISIBLE. If you have never tried

POZZONI'S

you do not know what an IDEAL COMPLEXION POWDER is.

IT IS SOLD EVERYWHERE.

THE LITTLE ONES.

All hidden lie the future ways
Their little feet shall fare,
But holy thoughts within us stir
And rise on lips of prayer

To us beneath the noonday heat,
Dust stained and travel worn,
How beautiful their robes of white,
The freshness of their morn!

Within us wakes the childlike heart,
Back rolls the tide of years.
The silent wells of memory start
And flow in happy tears.

Oh, little ones, ye cannot know
The power with which ye plead,
Nor why, as on through life we go,
The little child doth lead.

—Unity.

CONGRESS REPORTERS.

Merit, Not Favoritism, Governs the Appointment of These Experts.

The seven house reporters hold their places for life. The positions they occupy are in the gift of the speaker, under whose direct authority they are, but they cannot be removed except for cause. None of them has ever been dismissed up to date. A vacancy in the corps made by death or resignation is filled by the speaker. Merit and not favoritism governs these appointments, for only a first class expert can do the work. The pay, though good, is not so high as that of many court stenographers, whose labor is not so arduous or so difficult. It was in 1862 that the first appointments of stenographers by the house were made, two men being employed to do committee work. It ought to be mentioned, by the way, that one copy of The Congressional Record is carefully corrected by the reporters each day and filed away as official, in case any disputed point shall come up at a future time requiring reference to exact authority.

The shorthand business over in the senate wing of the capitol is managed on a plan wholly different. All of it is given out by contract to two men named Shuey and Murphy, at $25,000 a year. Murphy is a younger brother of the famous Dennis Murphy, who served as an employee of the upper house from the age of 17 until his death at 57 years of age. He had the entire contract for stenographic work, and employed four assistants, not counting amanuenses. Shuey and the younger Murphy now employ three assistants, with several amanuenses in addition. Three men do the reporting on the floor of the senate, each taking an hour at a time in turn. There are no official reporters for committees, the work being done by outsiders hired for the purpose. There is comparatively little reporting to be done for the senate committees, because all bills for raising revenue originate in the house of representatives. In the senate the reporters always do their work at a table in front of the presiding officer's desk. It would shock the dignity of that august body if in the sacred precincts of the chamber a shorthand man should approach a senator, notebook in hand, to take down his utterances at close quarters.—Rene Bache in Boston Transcript.

In Lenbach's Studio.

For years he worked in an unpretentious back building on the site where he has now erected the magnificent house of which his brother, well known in his special branch, was architect. The studio is divided into three spacious rooms and occupies the whole of the second story. The ceilings are richly decorated with medallions and bas-reliefs in dark woods picked out with gold. The walls, also dark in tone, are hung with valuable tapestries and copies of well known pictures made during his wanderjahre, with here and there an authenticated work of an old master. An unceasing and discriminating collector, Lenbach has filled his house and studio with objects of æsthetic and historic interest. There are marble statues and friezes of ancient Greece and Rome, busts and bas-reliefs dating from the renaissance, crucifixes and reliquaries breathing the mystical afflatus of the middle ages, priceless and historic brocades, rugs and hangings from the east—everything from the beautiful shell grotto adjoining the studio, with its elaborate mosaics, to a rare bit of brocade from some suppressed monastery, giving evidence of the unerring taste of the master. The whole building is illuminated by a complete system of electric lights, enabling him to paint, as he often does, until far into the night. He is in consequence a late riser, breakfasting at 10, and rarely going to his work before 11 o'clock.—"Lenbach, the Painter of Bismarck," by Edith Coues, in Century.

There Is No Mikado.

Mr. W. S. Gilbert was no doubt primarily responsible for the belief which is everywhere prevalent that the emperor of Japan is always called the mikado by his people.

Ask nine men out of ten what is the official title of the ruler of the islands of the chrysanthemum, and they will probably think they are being made fun of.

Assure them that the question is asked in all sober seriousness, and they will give that of the title of Mr. Gilbert's imperial opera.

For all this the nine men out of ten would be wrong. His majesty is known as tenno hei-ka, which means "his imperial majesty." Thus the people of Japan address their sovereign exactly as do the subjects of the imperious kaiser.

Mikado used at one time to be the title, for it is the oldest form of address in use. It has, however, fallen into abeyance for several generations.—Pearson's Weekly.

Getting Personal.

"Shyboy, what made you change your boarding house?"

"Why, my landlady gave me a mustache cup with 'Love the Giver' on it."—Detroit Free Press.

The Venus flytrap is indicative of danger. There is no question that this symbol was originated by the habits of the flower, it being a deadly trap for small insects.

One square acre will require 152 pounds of barbed wire for fencing in three lines.

TEACHING THE DEAF.

THE FIRST SCHOOL FOUNDED IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Earliest in the United States Established by Dr. Thomas H. Gallaudet at Hartford In 1817—Systems of Instruction and Their Friendly Rivalry.

The earliest recorded attempt to found a school where the deaf could be educated was made in the early part of the seventeenth century by the learned John Butler, a contemporary of Milton and Bacon. He, however, says of the project: "I soon perceived, by falling into discourse with some rationall men about such a designe, that the attempt seemed so paradoxicall, prodigious, and Hyperbolicall that it did rather amuse than satisfie their understandings." Indeed, it was not until more than a century later, when De l'Epee, Heinicke and Braidwood founded schools in France, Germany and Great Britain respectively, that any permanent institutions were established for the education of the deaf.

It is a very rare occurrence when a deaf person is mute for any other reason save the lack of the instruction which a hearing child receives through his ears. Recognizing this fact and that speech is the most distinctive gift of man, Heinicke and Braidwood devoted themselves to the training of the vocal organs of their pupils and to teaching them to read the speech of others by noting the movements of the lips and tongue. On the other hand, the Abbe De l'Epee based his method of instruction upon the fact that all human beings, when deprived of speech, either through deafness or ignorance of the language spoken about them, resort to signs to make known their wants. All savage races have a code of signs by which they can communicate with one another and with the surrounding tribes. He therefore conventionalized and systematized signs and invented new ones when natural gestures failed to convey the idea.

With this system of conventionalized signs, brought to this country by Dr. Thomas H. Gallaudet, a school was opened in Hartford in the year 1817. It had been found, however, that the sign language did not solve the problem of giving the deaf a means of communication with the world in general. Very few people understood this language, while its construction, so far as there was any, and its conciseness—a single gesture frequently representing a complete sentence of spoken vernacular—rendered it unfit for representing grammatically constructed language. The method of spelling the words with the fingers by means of a finger alphabet was then pressed into service in conjunction with signs. This is the same as writing in foreign characters on the blackboard or upon paper, except that it is more rapid and more convenient. In this way the reading and writing of grammatical English could be taught, and both the manual alphabet and the sign language are employed in certain schools today.

For many years after the founding of the Hartford school no speech was taught there, though today the teaching of articulation is an important factor in the work. In 1867, largely through the efforts of Horace Mann, who some years previously had visited the schools of Europe, two institutions were established in this country where the deaf could not only be taught to speak, but be taught by speech without the use of the manual alphabet or the sign language. One of these was in New York city and the other in Northampton, Mass., and they are today large and flourishing institutions.

After the establishment of these institutions there sprang up in this country in the ranks of the teachers of the deaf a division which already existed in Europe. On the one side were the ardent advocates of the sign language as a means of instruction and explanation, while on the other were the opponents of signs, who employed the manual alphabet, writing and speech only. The controversy has been waged with more or less energy ever since; but like all the ideas of a cruder and less advanced age the sign language has been gradually crowded out, until now it is entirely excluded from many schools and used but sparingly in others.

A single argument brought forward by the son of a distinguished advocate of the ancient method in support of this language is enough to indicate its ultimate fate, though it has served a noble purpose in its day. He says, "It is a fact worth noting that the signs used by the Indians of North America are identical in many instances with those employed by the deaf mutes of today." No one will question the truth of this observation nor deny that it is worth noting, but we have reached a stage in the world's history when we can lay aside the tools of savagery. Through progress in enlightenment we are fortunately able now to give our deaf children a better means of communication with men than that employed by the American Indian or the African savage. It is a friendly struggle, in which the old school advocates of the sign language are the defensive party and the oralists the aggressors. Both are, however, engaged in the great work of ameliorating the condition of an unfortunate class and have much that is common ground where they can clasp hands with hearty approval.

In the schools for the deaf in the United States today three systems of instruction are used. The methods employed are, in the first system, signs and the manual alphabet; second system, speech and the manual alphabet; third system, speech only. Writing is of course employed in all the systems.—John Dutton Wright in Century.

Mary Morris' Eyes.

Rossetti has been credited with making William Morris acquainted with the lady who was to be his wife, and the legend turns that he did so because he had fallen in love with her eyes and wanted Morris to possess them. A new story about Mrs. Morris' eyes and Rossetti has appeared. Not long after the marriage Rossetti asked a few friends to a "consolation dinner." During the festivity there was some disturbance outside the windows, and when it had ended Rossetti went to one of them and drawing back the curtain showed a bull in the garden tethered in the midst of the ruin he had made. As his friends exclaimed at the presence of such an unruly element, Rossetti ruefully explained that this was his "consolation," though he feared he should have to get rid of it tomorrow. "I bought the bull, and I meant to cherish it while it lived because—you can see—he has Mary Morris' eyes."

Pertinent and Impertinent.

It was while Henry Liddell was head master of Westminster school that his fame began to extend as the author of a Greek lexicon, published a few years before. One day he told the boys in his class that they must write an English epigram.

Most of the scholars declared the task to be impossible. Dr. Liddell insisted that they were wrong. It was not impossible. Each scholar might choose his own subject, but epigrams must be written. This was what one boy produced:

Two men wrote a lexicon—
Liddell and Scott.
One-half was clever
And one-half was not.
Give me the answer, boys,
Quick to this riddle—
Which was by Scott
And which was by Liddell?

"I think you are rather severe," was the master's only comment.—Youth's Companion.

Advanced Backward.

The expression "advanced backward" gained great currency just after the rencounter on the floor of the United States senate between Senator Henry S. Foote of Mississippi and Senator Thomas H. Benton of Missouri. In that famous verbal duel, which almost culminated in a bloody tragedy, one of the senators — perhaps Foote, though this is a matter of recollection—bore down on Benton, when the latter drew his pistol, an old Allen, commonly called in those days a pepper box and sometimes a wasp nest. Foote stopped. And afterward in detailing the occurrence he said that when "Mr. Benton pulled his ppeper box I advanced backward." Montague refers in his works to "rowers who advanced backward."—New Orleans Picayune.

The female mosquito has given a bad name to the whole race, she alone doing all the biting and singing for the family.

The voyage between New York and Liverpool covers 3,088 knots of distance.

WAYS OF FENCING.

Two Methods and Their Chief Points of Difference.

With the Italian method the fencer only looks to touch his adversary, and to that end all means are good. He runs, jumps and leaps upon his adversary like a tiger, he fences with his arms drawn back to his body—in fact, he fences no more, but uses his foil as he would a dagger. When he is on the defensive, he performs regular circles with his foil and uses it as he would a cane.

With the Italian method one must have a great quickness of legs, for if the fencer attacks you with a jump and does not touch you he will at once jump back to the end of the room to avoid your reposter. It is what I call "parry with your legs." Now, if you learn to use a foil, it is to parry with that foil, not to run away in order to give you a chance to leap again. It is all right to retreat, but not too much. I prefer to be touched rather than to run away from an attack. One step back is quite sufficient.

In the French method the teacher's aim is to give his pupil all the elegance possible in each one of his movements. No jerky movements must be executed, for it is necessary that the poll should have no stiffness in the shoulder, while he must imagine that he is holding in his fingers a pen, not a foil. This is especially true for the feints, where the fingering plays the biggest part in fooling your adversary in the parade. The point of the foil must move and turn without the hand moving from its regular position. Of course it takes a great deal of practice. The teacher never allows a pupil to enter into a contest with anybody until he knows how to make a frank attack with the arm extended without jumping or to parry without running away. If he enters into a contest without these qualities, he will naturally become a fencer of the Italian style and find that his touches are not counted according to American rules.

When a pupil is entering an assault and is touched by his adversary, he must be able to tell what kind of an attack he has made or what attack his adversary has made on him. Then he becomes a good fencer, for he uses judgment. In the French method the contest is supposed to show elegance, quickness and good breeding between the adversaries, and not a regular rough and tumble as it does in the Italian method.—Minneapolis Times.

A Reminiscence of Uhland.

I once came myself in personal contact with Uhland, the head of the Swabian school of poetry, when he was already an old man. He came to Leipsic when I was a student there, and staid at the house of Professor Haupt, the famous Latin and German scholar. Uhland was a very shy and retiring man, and had declined every kind of public reception. However, the young students would not be gainsaid, and after assembling in the afternoon to consider what should be done to show their respect to the German poet and the liberal German politician they marched off, some 600 or 800 of them, drew up in front of the house where they knew Uhland was staying and sang some of Uhland's songs.

At last Uhland, a little, old, wrinkled man, appeared at the window and expected evidently that some one should address him. But no arrangements had been made, and no one ventured to speak, fearing that at the same time two or three others might step forward to address the old poet. After waiting a considerable time the position became so trying that I could bear it no longer. I stepped forward, and in a few words told Uhland how he was loved by us as a poet, as a scholar and as a fearless defender of the rights of the people, and how proud we were to have him among us. We then waited to hear him speak, but he could not overcome his shyness and sent a message to ask some of us to come into his room to shake hands with him. Even then he could say but very little, but when he knew that I was the son of his old friend, Wilhelm Muller, he was pleased. To me it was like a vision of a bygone age, and whenever I hear his song, "Es zogen drei Burschen wohl uber den Rhein," or when I read his beautiful ballads, I see the silent poet looking at me with his kind eyes, unable to use meaningless words, but simply saying, "Thank you."—"Recollections" of Max Muller.

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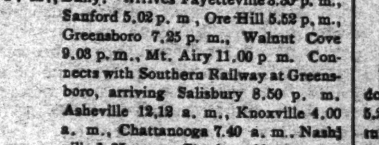

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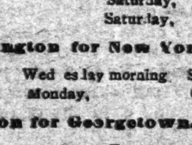

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ATLANTIC COAST LINE

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 12, 1897.

DEPARTURES FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.35 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.59 a m, Warsaw 11.1. a m, Goldsboro 11.58 a m, Wilson 12.48 p m, Rocky Mount 1.2 p m, Tarboro 2.58 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.54 p m, Richmond 6.50 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.15 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.55 p m, Warsaw 9.10 p m, Goldsboro 10.10 p m, Wilson 11.06 p m, †Tarboro 6.45 a m, Rocky Mount 11.57 p m, Weldon 1.44 a m, †Norfolk 10.30 a m, Petersburg 3.24 a m, Richmond 4.20 a m, Washington 7.41 a m, Baltimore 9.05 a m, Philadelphia 11.25 a m, New York 2.03 p m, Boston 9.00 p m.

DAILY except †Sunday 8 00 p m — No. 60—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 3 58 p m, Newbern 5 20 p m. This train leaves from Walnut street.

SOUTHBOUND.

DAILY 4.00 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 5.09 p m, Chadbourn 5.40 p m, Marion 6.43 p m, Florence 7.25 p m, Sumter 8.42 p m, Columbia 10.05 p m, Denmark 6.30 a m, Augusta 8.20 a m, Macon 11.30 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.50 p m, Savannah 2.40 a m, Jacksonville 8.20 a m, St. Augustine 10.30 a m, Tampa 6.45 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.03 p m, *New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.12 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.30 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.43 p m, †Tarboro 6.01 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.01 a m, Warsaw 7.53 a m, Magnolia 8.05 a m.

DAILY except Sunday 12 40 p m — No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9 20 a m, Jacksonville 10 42 a m. This train arrives at Walnut street.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 p m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.00 a m, Sanford 1.50 p m, Jacksonville 6 55 p m, Savannah 12.50 night, Charleston 5.30 a m, Columbia 5.50 a m, Atlanta 8 20 a m, Macon 9.30 a m, Augusta 3.05 p m, Denmark 4.55 p m, Sumter 6.45 a m,, Florence 8.55 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.28 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.20 p m, Greenville 6.57 p m, Kinston 7 55 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 50 a m, Greenville 8.52 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 18a m, Weldon 11 33 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.20 a m and 3 30 p m, arrive Parmele 9.10 a m and 5 10 p m; returning leaves Parmele 9.35 a m and 6 30 p m, arrives Washington 11.00 a m and 7.20 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.30 p m, Sunday, 4 05 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.40 p m and 6 p m. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7 50 a m, and Sunday 9 a m. Arrive Tarboro 10.05 a m and 11 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7 10 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 8.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9 00 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10 25 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.15 a m and 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 3.00 a m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.10 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9 42 a m, Rowland 10 00 a m., returning leaves Rowland 6 10 p m, arrives Dillon 6.30 p m, Latta 6.44 p m, Pee Dee 7.08 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.00 p m, leave Conway 2 45 p m, Chadbourn 5.40 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 42 p m, Manning 7.10 p m, arrive Lane's 7 48 p m, leave Lanes 8.36 a m, Manning 9.05 a m. arrive Sumter 9.35 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.55 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m , 9.14 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday 8 55 a m, arrive Darlington 9 28 a m, Cheraw 10 40 a m. Wadesboro 2 25 p m, leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.10 p m, arrive Darlington 8.40 p m., Hartsville 9 35 p m, Bennettsville 9 36 p m, Gibson 10 p m. Leave Florence Sunday only 9 a m, arrive Darlington 9.27 a m, Hartsville 10 10 a m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday 6 15 a m, Bennettsville 6 41 a m, arrive Darlington 7 40 a m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday 6 30 a m, arrive Darlington 7 15 a m, leave Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 15 a m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3 p m, Cheraw 5 15 p m, Darlington 6 29 p m, arrive Florence 7 00 a m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only 7 a m, Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 10 a m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.06 p m, 11.16 p m, arrive Selma 3.00 p m, Smithfield 3.08 p m, Dunn 3.50 p m, Fayetteville 4.40 p m. 1.14 a m, Rowland 6.10 p m, returning leave Rowland 10.00 a m, Fayetteville 11.20 a m, 10.20 p m, Dunn 12.07 p m, Smithfield 12.48 p m, Selma 1.00 p m, arrive Wilson 1.42 p m, 12.10 a m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4 40 a m, Creston 5 32 a m, arrive Denmark 6 30 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4 55 p m, Creston 5 47 p m, Sumter 6 40 p m Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5 45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9.15 a m. Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m, arrives Creston 3 50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 7.45 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.45 p m, Returning leave Lucknow 6.05 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliott 8.25 a m and 3.30 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

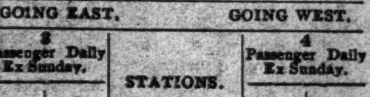
H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. au 1 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad

Time Table.



In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST. 2 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 20	Goldsboro	11 25	....
....	4 12	Kinston	10 32	....
5 15	5 35	Newbern	9 17	9 30
6 57	6 42	Morehead City	8 02	8 07
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11 35 a m., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

S. L. DILL, Sup't.

ma 27 tf

J. L. HILL

Printing Company's

Directory of Wilmington,

1897.

Containing a general business and street directory.

Price $3.00.

For sale by C. W. Yates & Co.

J. L. HILL PRINTING COMPANY,

Owner and Publishers,

my 21 tf Richmond, Va.

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 29

NEEDS OF THE NAVY.

Five New Docks Urgently Necessary and Immediate Enlargement of the Port Royal Dock.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—The special board appointed by the Navy Department to consider the needs of the Navy in the matter of new dry docks submitted its report to acting Secretary Roosevelt to day. The board is composed of Commodore Bunce, Commander Chadwick and Constructor Dashiell, with Civil Engineer Parks as recorder. The board finds that five new docks are urgently necessary, while one (the Port Royal, S. C., dock) should be enlarged immediately. The total cost of these docks with the Port Royal improvement is estimated at $5,775,000. Four of the docks, the board says, should be of concrete, namely, at Boston, 700 feet long, cost $1,800,000; at New York, 500 feet long, cost $1,200,000; at Norfolk, 500 feet long, cost $1,100,000, (lengthening stone dock $250,000); at Mare Island, 500 feet long, cost $1,100,000. Each of these concrete docks is to be completed in two years.

At Algiers, near New Orleans (with Galveston or Pensacola as alternatives), it is proposed to place a steel floating dock and wharf. This would cost $750,000, and could be completed in ten months.

In addition to these, the board recommends docks at the following named points which, though not in the nature of emergency docks, are required to place the docking facilities of the country on an adequate footing; New London, fresh water basin and dock connecting with river, $1,000,000, in two years time; Newport News, steel floating dock and moorings (alternate to Norfolk concrete dock), $650,000, in ten months; Tortugas, steel floating dock and moorings, $850,000, in ten months; San Francisco, concrete dock on Yerba Buena island, 700 feet long, $1,500,000, two years; San Pedro, concrete dock, 700 feet long, $1,500,000 in two years; making the the total cost of this estimated supplementary work $5,800,000. Some of the improvements recommended are contingent upon compliance with certain conditions, for instance, at Norfolk, upon channel improvements; at San Francisco, upon survey of Yerba Buena Island; at Mare Island, upon channel improvements; at San Pedro, upon harbor improvements. As to Newport News, the board reports that the shipbuilding company there contemplates building a second large dry dock, and is willing to enter into any fair agreement with the Government as to its use, being governed also by the wishes of the Department as to dimensions and material.

The work outlined above seems to be very extensive, but the board says that with all the additions it proposes to the number of our dry docks, we still would have for naval purposes on our entire coast line only one more dry dock than has Great Britain at one of its navy yards, Portsmouth, Eng. At present the United States has a total of eleven naval dry docks, only one of which at this time, that at Puget sound, Washington, can take in our battleships.

In support of its recommendations, the board speaks as follows of the strategical conditions which have influenced it: "We are, from a naval point of view, weak in comparison with the great naval powers of Europe, and the naval strength of Japan is growing so rapidly that within a year or two she will overmatch us in available strength in the Pacific. Every effort is then necessary on our part to retain command of the sea at least on our coasts and to supplement our naval strength by providing accessible places for repair and docking, and by fortifications so located that when our squadrons are pressed by a superior force they may use them as supports in holding the approaches to our coasts. So long as an enemy is compelled to draw all of his supplies from his home stations his operations must be limited by the necessity of holding his communications clear and the quantity of supplies he can transport in his ships under the protection of his fleets. If he must be prepared to meet upon arrival on our coasts even a much weaker naval force, held compactly in hand, with repair and supply facilities near, we can retain the command of the sea on our coasts and render impossible its occupation near our commercial centres."

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Unexpected Return of the Spanish Minister to Washington Leads to Conjecture that Spain's Answer to Minister Woodford is About to Be Submitted.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, September 26.—The Spanish Minister, Dupuy de Lome, has arrived here somewhat unexpectedly from Lenox, where he was spending the Summer with his family. He reached Washington yesterday noon and later in the day called at the State Department and saw Assistant Secretary of State Day. His presence in the city was not made known by the department and it was not until to-day that his arrival became known. The legation is closed for the Summer and the Minister took temporary quarters in an uptown apartment house. He expected also to call on Secretary Sherman. It is said by officials that the minister's visit has no special significance at this time. He is looking at a new legation building, corner of Massachusetts avenue and K street, to be opened in October. There appears to be no doubt, however, that the visit related to some extent to recent developments at Madrid in connection with Minister Woodford's interview with the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Duke of Tetuan. The presence of Mr. Dupuy de Lome led to conjecture that Spain's answer to the recent views presented by Minister Woodford was about to be submitted. It can be positively stated, however, that no answer has been made, and that up to the present time the answer has not been framed. It would not be a surprise, however, if it was determined upon at any time in the near future, and it is thought that Minister Dupuy de Lome's visit is so timed as to permit him to be at the capital in case any development, in way of answer or otherwise, occurred at Madrid. The only manner in which an answer could be agreed upon is at a Cabinet council, attended by the Queen Regent. The Queen arrived at Madrid to-day. Her arrival will give the first opportunity for definite action, and this probably had some part in the minister's return to Washington at this time.

Benjamin F. Tracy was last night nominated by the convention of the regular Republican organization, for mayor of Greater New York. Seth Low, the nominee of the Citizens Union got less than fifty of the 348 votes cast.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THE FEVER SITUATION.

SLOW PROGRESS OF THE DISEASE AT NEW ORLEANS

But Little Change in Mobile—A Panic at Houston, Texas—Shotgun Quarantine—Twenty-one New Cases and One Death at Edwards, Miss.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW ORLEANS, September 28.—The yellow fever situation here continues exasperatingly the same. A daily average of eighteen to twenty cases and two deaths has kept up. But while there is no sign of an epidemical visitation, the slow progress of the disease puts obstacles daily in the way of the merchant public who are anxious to again resume trade with the surrounding country. The record to-day was not unlike that of many other days, in that it showed a death through sheer neglect of the patient. Twenty-one cases up to date have have resulted fatally. The facts are incontrovertible that at least half died through neglect or lack of attention. Business is showing feeble signs of revival, and the railroads are putting forward superhuman efforts to secure a modification of the quarantine regulations. Dr. Olliphant's trip up the road to-morrow at the invitation of the Southern Pacific Company, with a view of securing a modification of existing quarantine will settle one way or another whether or not trade is to stagnate for several weeks longer, or whether it is partially to be resumed as once. The trip will also settle the question of whether or not New Orleans will raise the bar against Galveston and other Texas points. In the meantime, the Crescent City finds itself incapable of shipping a pound of freight to the Lone Star State. The result of this, of course, is the throwing out of employment of thousands of people here. The railroads, the manufactories, the big wholesale and retail stores, have all dispensed with the service of many of their employes until business picks up. Now that the force of the senseless shotgun quarantine is being felt, the theatres more than ever, are a thermometer of the injury that is being done the city. The hotels have done away with extra help and have cut off many of their hands, and every man, woman and child is living with rigid economy. The condition of affairs is due entirely to the strict shotgun quarantine that has been established in the country, when there is no possible chance of an epidemic here. It is probable that some ten thousand people have left town, but there are still here not fewer than two hundred and seventy-five thousand, and even those who were frightened a fortnight ago have come to realize that there is no possible chance for an epidemic. In September, 1878, there were between eighty and ninety people dying of yellow fever daily. To-day the daily average since the beginning of the fever here is hardly one. This was the record to-day: Deaths, 2; new cases, 17.

MOBILE, ALA., September 28.—The noon report of the Board of Health today showed the effect of the excessive hot weather of the past six days upon the populace. The number of new cases recorded for the past twenty-four hours was ten, all of the patients having been taken ill from the 23rd to the 26th. The only death was that of Mrs. Alma Kersha, Savannah street, reported last night. The Board's summary is sixty-four cases, nine deaths, thirty recovered and twenty-five under treatment. The ratio of deaths to treatment is fourteen.

The work of combating the disease goes on unceasingly. The whole fever infected district has been cleaned and disinfected. The yards, sinks and drains, streets and gutters, and the districts adjacent, are now receiving like care. The exodus, so called, has apparently come to a standstill. But four passengers left Mobile on the Mobile and Ohio road, and not more than half a dozen on the Louisville and Nashville this morning.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, September 28.—Regarding the suspicious case of fever here, the State Board of Health required the Houston Board of Health to issue the following bulletin: "Case somewhat suspicious, but strictly guarded. I have no apprehension of result. Board of Health unanimous in declaring the case nothing more than inflammation of kidneys."

EDWARDS, MISS., September 28.—Dr. Dunn, of the State Board of Health, gave the Associated Press the following statement to-night: There has been one death to-day from yellow fever, that of W. T. Howie. Twenty-one new cases are reported to-day; total cases to date, 189 in town and 8 in the county; number seriously ill, 6; total deaths to date 8.

The situation seems to grow worse daily. Five out of the six mentioned as seriously ill have had repeated attacks of black vomit. The fever is fast mowing down the white male population, and at the present rate a few immune nurses and the doctors will have complete control of the town.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—From Atlanta, Ga., Surgeon General Wyman received a dispatch saying there were no suspicious cases on trains arriving there to-day, nor are there any in the city. The train, with the outfit for the detention camp at Mount Vernon barracks, leaves Alanta to-night.

At Ocean Springs, Surgeon Murray reports one case and at Scranton five cases.

At Biloxi, for the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock to-night, there were thirteen new cases and one death.

DALLAS, TEXAS, September 28.—A special to the *News* from Victoria, Texas, says: Yesterday a suspicious case of sickness was given to the public by Victoria's board of health, it being that of Mr. W. H. Suggs, who came to Victoria three weeks ago from East Texas. He was taken sick Sunday night and Dr. Thornton proclaimed it a suspicious case. This morning notice was given the railroad officials that no trains would move on this division until further orders, and to-day Victoria is isolated. Yesterday and last night nearly every vehicle that was obtainable was engaged to take the people to the farm country.

GALVESTON, TEX., September 28.—Galveston quarantined against Houston Monday night, but the Galveston Health Board does not regard the sickness of Eva Duncan, the negress, at Houston, as yellow fever.

DALLAS, TEXAS, September 28.—The yellow fever fright has struck the State in earnest. Nearly all of the towns in Eastern, Central and Southern Texas have declared shot-gun quarantine against Houston.

HON. WM. J. BRYAN'S LETTER.

Col. Brown, of the New York News, Says It Has Not Been Made Public.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, September 28.—Regarding the letter said to have been written by William J. Bryan on the proper attitude on national issues of the Democracy of Greater New York in the pending municipal campaign, Colonel W. L. Brown, of the *Daily News*, to whom the letter was said to have been addressed, said to-day: "Not one word of the letter which I received from Mr. Bryan has been made public. No one, except a few of the leaders have seen it. I will make it public whenever the leaders of Tammany Hall deem it advisable and not until then. It may be given out in a few days, and it may never be given out."

Ex President Cleveland and family left their Summer home yesterday for New York.

THE LONG AND SHORT HAUL.

Decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission in Two Cases.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission today announced its decision of two long and short haul cases in an opinion by Commissioner Knapp, in the case of Fewell against the Alabama & Vicksburg Railway and others in the matter of coal rates charged by the Alabama & Vicksburg and Alabama Great Southern Railway Companies. These cases involved the transportation of coal from Corona, Birmingham and Blockton, Ala., to local points in Mississippi on the Alabama & Vicksburg Railway at higher rates than were charged for longer distances over the same line to Jackson and Vicksburg, Miss. The various carriers from Alabama mines to Jackson agreed upon the rate to that place, which was less for each line than was charged on coal to shorter distance points over the same line in the same direction. This, the opinion held, violates the fourth section of the Inter-State Commerce act. Coal from Alabama mines to Vicksburg must go by railroad, the competition of such coal in Vicksburg is with coal brought over long distances down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from the Pittsburg, Pa., district. This competition was held not to be rail and water competition for transportation from the same locality, but the competition of mines or markets for supplying coal to Vicksburg, the force and effect of which is determined by commercial considerations peculiar to the business of shippers and wholly disconnected from the circumstances and conditions under which transportation is conducted.

The commission further ruled that the long and short haul clause of the law applies only when the traffic is "over the same line" and "in the same direction," and to "transportation under substantially similar circumstances and conditions," and the "shorter" must be included within the "longer" distance; and that, notwithstanding these limitations, an injustice or hardship which may result to carriers from compliance with the long and short haul rule is removable by the commission upon application by such carriers under the procedure authorized by the proviso to the fourth section.

LUETGERT MURDER TRIAL.

Battle Between Experts Begun—Another Witness Testifies to Seeing Mrs. Luetgert Long After the Alleged Murder.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, September 28.—The battle between the experts has begun, and from now on there will be denials thrown at the evidence of the medical and chemical wise men who testified for the State in the Luetgert case. The defence put its first witness in the expert line on the stand to-day, and he will be followed by a long string of others. The witness to-day was Dr. B. L. Reise, who boiled two bodies in caustic potash in the vat in Luetgert's sausage factory and obtained results different from those who boiled bodies in caustic potash in behalf of the State.

Another witness was Armadale Opdyke, a peddler, who testified that long after the murder is said to have been committed he saw Mrs Luetgert in the neighborhood of Janesville, Wis. He said that there was no chance of his being mistaken and he identified the photograph which he was shown in court in the most positive manner. Two girls were placed upon the stand to impeach the testimony of Emma Scimpke, who swore that she saw Luetgert and his wife enter the factory on the night on which the murder is said to have been committed.

There is a strong probability that Mary Siemmering will be called upon to answer a charge of perjury. In her testimony she gave evidence reflecting on the manner in which she had been treated by inspector Schaak and assistant State's attorney McEwen before the trial, and as she gave sworn evidence on the witness stand directly contrary to the sworn evidence she gave at the preliminary hearing, the assistant State's attorney says that he will bring a charge of perjury against her.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS.

State Ticket Nominated with Geo. F. Williams for Governor—Chicago Platform Reaffirmed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WORCESTER, September 28.—George Frederick Williams, of Dedham, was today nominated for Governor of Massachusetts by the Democratic State Convention, on a platform that squarely indorses that adopted by the National Convention at Chicago last Summer. The other nominees are: Lieutenant-Governor, Christopher T. Callahan; Secretary, C. D. Nash; Attorney General, John A. Ozeefe; Treasurer and Receiver General, T. A. Watson; Auditor, J. L. Chalifoux.

The convention was so disorderly at times as almost to require the intervention of the police. Geo. Fred. Williams was the principal figure in the convention. There was no opposition to his nomination for Governor, but his insistance on the turning down of old party leaders who were lukewarm in support of himself and Bryan last Fall created a tumult at the outset before permanent organization had been effected.

Mr. Williams wanted men of his personal choice selected as members of the State committee at large. The present members of that organization resented the suggestion that they had given cause for suspicion, but Mr. Williams made a personal demand for his men, and over this the contest waged fiercely. Mr. Williams was successful.

A SERIOUS RIOT.

Military Ordered Out to Prevent a Lynching at Apalachicola.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAVANNAH, GA., September 28.—A special to the *Morning News* from Tallahassee, Fla., says:

Parties from Apalachicola say there was a serious riot there yesterday. It appears that a white engineer on the steamer C. D. Owens, a river boat, sent a negro boy to a shoe maker for his shoes. The shoe-maker told the boy he could not get the shoes without the money. The boy delivered the message to the engineer, who attacked the boy with a knife, cutting his throat. The boy was dead in a few minutes. The negroes became terribly excited. They gathered in large numbers and attempted to lynch the engineer. The Franklin County Guards were ordered out and with the assistance of citizens remonstrating with the negroes, a lynching was prevented and order restored.

The murderer was safely jailed and at 5 o'clock this morning quiet reigned in that town.

Captain General Weyler has published a decree declaring still in force his prohibition of the exportation of leaf tobacco, produced in the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio

TROY, N. C., Sept. 5, 1897.—I was in a debilitated condition. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it restored me to my usual health. I do not think there is any medicine equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood and building up the system. W. T. BOULDEN.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills.

N. C. RAILROAD LEASE.

HEARING ON THE QUESTION OF FRAUD CONTINUED.

Supreme Court—Appeals from the First District Taken Up—Commissions Issued to the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry—Convicts Received at the Penitentiary.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., September 28.

The hearing of the question of fraud in the matter of the lease of the North Carolina railroad was renewed here today by Hon. Kerr Craige, the special master appointed by Judge Simonton to take evidence. The first hearing was had in Salisbury, and later the hearing was continued in New York, Baltimore and Washington.

The special master called the court to order at 10 o'clock to day, but at the request of Judge Avery the session was continued until 3 o'clock.

There were in attendance at the hearing to-day Judge Avery, W. C. Douglass and P. W. Averitt, counsel for Russell, Butler et cetera, and J. S. Manning, Col. F. H. Busbee and E. C. Smith representing the other parties. The witnesses present were the Southern's agent at Asheville, Mr. Foster; the Southern's local agent, Mr. R. L. Potts; Col. W. W. Haywood, editor of the defunct *Tribune*; Mr. Willis Briggs, city editor of the *Tribune*, and Mr. C. B. Roberts, bookkeeper, and Mr. A. A. Thompson.

Commissions were issued by the Adjutant General to-day to the following officers of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry: B R Huske, major; T. T. McGilvary, first captain; Leighton Huske second captain; J. G Hollingsworth, third captain, and J H. Robinson, Jr., fourth captain.

Appeals from the First district were taken up by the Supreme Court to day. There are a number of prominent lawyers here from that district.

Four convicts from Fayetteville were brought here last night

It is learned that Justice W. A. Montgomery will accept the portraits of the Confederate Colonels Vance, Burgwyn and Love on behalf of the State. The portraits are by Randall. The presentation will be made by Judge MacRae.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

W. G. Briggs, city editor of the defunct *Tribune*, introduced a bound copy of the *Tribune* at the hearing this evening. Lawyer Averitt said this was introduced to show that Col. Andrews owned stock in the *Tribune* and dictated the policy of that paper, causing facts to be misrepresented about the lease. Objection was made to his introducing this testimony, and the objection was sustained. Judge Avery filed exceptions. The hearing was continued until tomorrow morning.

ON HATTERAS SHOALS.

The New Lightship No 69 Expected to be on Her Station To-morrow.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—Capt. August E. Blom has left Washington for Norfolk, Va., where he will take charge as master of the new Diamond shoal lightship No. 69, on her arrival to-day or to-morrow from New York. It is expected that the ship will be on her station by the 30th inst. She will be anchored in thirty fathoms of water, five and a half nautical miles from the easterly point of the other Diamond shoal. Beside the master and the mate, the vessel will have a crew of eleven men.

This point is regarded by navigators as one of the most dangerous on the Atlantic coast, and, owing to the shifting sand bottom, doubts have been expressed of the ability of any anchor to hold a vessel in place during a gale. Commander George F. Wilde, the naval secretary of the Lighthouse Board, who designed the vessel, has taken every precaution against failure. He has provided a mushroom anchor, weighing 6,000 pounds, attached to 1,000 feet of cable chain, the whole weighing seventy-two tons. The vessel is partly relieved of this great weight by a wrought steel mooring buoy of over 1,000 cubic feet measurement. It is expected that the anchor in a short time will have sunk in the sand to a considerable depth and so form a perfectly stable anchorage. News of the performance of the vessel during the first heavy gale will be awaited with interest.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Reports of Wrecks and Damage to Vessels by the Recent Hurricane.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FERNANDINA, FLA., September 28.—Captain Roderick, of the brig Jennie Hulburt, which sailed from New York September 11th for Fernandina, arrived yesterday and reports that on September 21st, in latitude 31 47, longitude 79 40, at 11.30 p. m., she encountered a hurricane from the northeast that lasted for fourteen hours. At 2 p. m., in latitude 30 30, longitude 80 30, the wind shifted to the northwest and blew away the main stay sail and the lower foretop sail out of the gaskets, throwing her on her beams end, where she lay with her waist under water. The decks were swept of everything moveable. At 9 p. m. the wind moderated to a gale that lasted until the night of the 23rd. That night he saw a square rigged vessel running before the wind with everything gone above her lower masts. On the morning of the 24th he saw a three-masted schooner in latitude 31 40, longitude 77.30, with her main and mizzen-masts gone to the decks.

On September 26th at 2 p. m. in thirteen fathoms of water, he passed schooner's spars attached to a sunken wreck. There was no life to be seen on any of the ships except the bark.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

Meeting of the Passenger Association's Conference Committee.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RICHMOND, VA., September 28.—The members of the Southern Passenger Association's conference committee met here this morning, remaining in session throughout the day, and concluded their business this evening, many of the representatives leaving for their homes to-night.

Rate matters exclusively were discussed, and many matters of a private nature were adjusted, several momentous questions being referred to the rate clerks, who will meet in Atlanta Thursday.

WARM WIRELETS

The dry goods situation is quiet. The price situation is generally firm, however. In cotton goods the position of sellers is strong on many lines.

Charles Belmont Davis, United States Consul at Florence, Italy, has resigned that position to take effect upon the appointment of his successor.

United States Minister Woodford yesterday exchanged visits with the Duke of Tetuan, minister of foreign affairs, and other members of the Spanish cabinet.

THE CONDITION OF CROPS.

Corn and Tobacco Injured by Frosts—Cotton Damaged by Heavy Rains.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—The weekly crop bulletin of the Agricultural Department says to-day: Except on the Atlantic coast, where rains have fallen, the week has been exceptionally dry, and upon the whole favorable for maturing and gathering crops.

The frosts of the early part of the week proved injurious to late corn in portions of Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and New York, but farther West no serious injury is reported and in some States cutting is nearing completion.

Cotton picking has been pushed forward rapidly in all sections of the cotton belt, although interrupted somewhat in the Carolinas, Eastern Georgia and Florida by heavy rains.

The crop has suffered further deterioration in Arkansas and portions of Mississippi and Louisiana, and damage from rain has resulted in the Carolinas and Florida. As stated in the bulletin of the previous week, the bulk of the crop will be gathered by October 15th.

In Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Virginia, late tobacco has been seriously injured by frosts.

The Queen Regent of Spain and the court have arrived at Madrid from San Sebastian, their Summer residence.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Notice—We will sell the very best Fire Proof Oil for the next ten days at 8 cents per gallon. Terms cash. J. P. Hopewell, 207 Market street. sep 28 4t

Wanted—Responsible firm wants office manager at Wilmington Salary $1,200 a year. $600 cash and best references required. Commercial reference furnished. Address Postoffice Box 313, Philadelphia, Pa. sep 29 1t*

Gentleman wishes board in private family, central locality. Address stating terms Postoffice Box 274, city. sep 29 1t

Wanted—A young man from the country, aged from 16 to 20 years, with a good common school education to clerk in a grocery store. Apply at grocery store No. 134 southwest corner Market and Second streets. sep 28 2t

A married lady of this city being congratulated on having retained her husband as her lover after marriage, was asked how this was done, very sensibly replied: "I looked well after his heart before our marriage and his stomach afterward." She is one of our most appreciated customers for Stove and Grate Wood, and declares it is superior in quality and convenience to any other on the market Carolina Cooperage Co Bell Phone 37. sa tu th sep 26 2w

For Rent—Desirable House No. 212 South Second street, containing six large rooms, linen closet, pantry and all modern conveniences. City water, cistern and pump, all on premises. Apply to M. Croaly, Jr., or Cronly & Morris. sep 18 tf

Always Reliable—The best and freshest goods at lowest market prices. Cabbage, Apples, Butter, Bananas, Crackers, Candies, Lemons, Potatoes, etc. Retailers will find it to their advantage to ask my prices before placing their order. A. S. Winstead, 115 Second street. Phone 208. sep 21 tf

For Rent—Jewett House on Fourth street, opposite Grace M. E. Church. Apply to H. B. Jewett, at Whitlock's. sep 19 tf

Piano and Harmony—October 1st, I will open a class for Piano Instruction and Harmony. Address, A. H. Yopp, 415 Grace street. Reference, New England Conservatory. sep 19 2w

Oriental Cream of Roses—Just the thing for Ladies who are now returning from the seashore with tanned or freckled faces and skin; removes freckles and tan and beautifies the complexion. Perfectly harmless. Address P. O. Box 488, Wilmington N. C. sep 12 tf

A full line of Carpets, Mattings and Rugs arriving by every steamer. Call and examine. J. J. Shepard, No. 18 Market street. sep 5 tf

Ship your Beef Cattle, Milch Cows, Sheep and all kinds Produce to M. C. Benson, No. 5 South Water street, for best prices and prompt returns. au 8 tf

Money to lend on approved city property. J. H. Gore, Jr, Lawyer, room 8, Smith building, Princess street. au 17 1m

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover Hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market St. Telephone 92. mar 13 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. e21

Schedule on Wilmington Seacoast R. R.

ON AND AFTER SEPT. 27th TRAINS WILL run as follows:

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington at 10.10 a. m. 2.30 p. m., 6.30 p. m.

Leave Ocean View at 8.00 a. m., 11.30 a. m., and 5.00 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at 2.30 p. m. and 6.00 p. m.

Leave Ocean View at 5.00 p. m.

R. OSCAR GRANT, Superintendent.

sep 23 tf

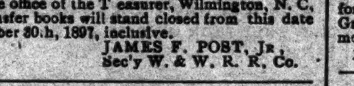
COW PEAS.

We Will Pay a Good Price for 25 to 50 Bushels COW PEAS.

Boney & Harper.

sep 25 tf

Office of the Secretary of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co.



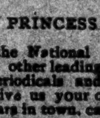
WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 22nd, 1897.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE WILmington & Weldon Railroad Company have declared three and one half per cent. interest on the certificates of indebtedness of the W. & W. R. R. Co. for the six months ending September 30th, 1897. Interest due and payable on and after October 1st, 1897, at the office of the Treasurer, Wilmington, N. C. The transfer books will stand closed from this date to September 30th, 1897, inclusive.

JAMES F. POST, Jr., Sec'y W. & W. R. R. Co.

sep 24 tf

For Rent.



DWELLINGS, STORES AND OFFICES.

Apply to D. O'CONNOR, Real Estate Agent.

sep 26 tf

Cowan's News Depot,

NO. 17 PRINCESS STREET, TWO DOORS west of the National Bank of Wilmington. New York and other leading Daily Papers, latest Magazines, Periodicals and other publications always on hand. Give us your orders. For finest nickel and dime Cigars in town, call at the Depot. au 29 tf

Office of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Carolina Central R. R. Co.

PORTSMOUTH, VA., Sept. 7th, 1897.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Carolina Central Railroad Company will be held in the Front street office of the Company, in the city of Wilmington, N. C., on Thursday, the 7th day of October A. D., 1897, at 1 o'clock p. m.

sep 7 tf JOHN H. SHARP, Secretary.

J. W. Murchison,

Wholesale and Retail Hardware Dealer. AGENT FOR

Laflin & Rand Powder,

Howe Scales, Richmond Stoves and

CAPITOLA

THE VERY BEST QUALITY.

THE VERY LATEST DESIGN.

Steel Ranges.

J. W. Murchison,

Orton Building, Wilmington, N. C.

au 15 tf

ROOF PAINTING.

OWNERS OF BUILDINGS IN AND AROUND Wilmington will find it to their interest to see W. C. Mitchell about their leaking roofs before it is too late to remedy same. While you sleep rust is playing havoc with your

Tin and Iron Roofs.

The ordinary paints that are used for such work crack from the heat and peel off, hence, the water finds its way to the tin and soon makes your roof a sieve, from which your tenants complain. I am here in the interest of such roofs with a

Combination Roof Paint

that stops all leaks and makes your roof fire and water proof. This Paint is a combination that expands to heat and shrinks as it cools. It will not crack, scale or peel off, and is durable from eight to ten years without extra coating, and for

Less Money Per Square

than any other Paint known to the painting fraternity. My son, who superintends the work, has twenty years' experience at the business that he learned from his Old Dad, who served five years under an Englishman to learn the Art of Painting.

All orders addressed to me through the postoffice, or at the Marlborough House, or at the Hardware store of Owen F. Love & Co. will receive prompt attention. I will be here six or eight weeks. Any patronage will be appreciated. I can give reliable references from parties for whom I have worked.

Respectfully,

W. C. MITCHELL,

sep 1 tf ...ton, N. C.

TURNIP SEED,

Crop 1897,

JUST ARRIVED

ALL VARIETIES PLANTED IN THIS SECTION.

The Largest Stock and the Lowest Prices.

Write for quotations.

ROBERT R. BELLAMY,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

je 29 tf Wilmington, N. C.

WORTH & WORTH

OFFER FOR SALE

Best Quality, Full Weight

Flour, Bacon, Sugar,

Lard, Molasses,

MEAL, SALT, LIME CEMENT,

Plaster, Hay, Corn, Hoop Iron,

OATS, RIVETS, GLUE.

Bagging and Ties

AT Low Prices.

au 13 tf Wilmington, N. C.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Edgeworth Boarding and Day School For Girls. Re-opens September 23, 1897. 35th year. Mrs. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal. Miss E. D. HUNTLEY, Associate Principal. 122 and 124 W. Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md. jy 24 2m sa we

NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND.

Charles Street Ave., Baltimore, Md.

College for Young Women and Preparatory School for Girls. Regular and Elective Courses. Extensive Grounds. Location Unsurpassed. Suburb of Baltimore. Spacious Buildings, completely Equipped. jy 24 2m su we sa

EPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

NEAR ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

The 59th Year Opens Sept. 22, 1897. Illustrated catalogue sent on application. L. M. BLACKFORD, M. A., Principal. jy 21 2m we su

PEACE Institute FOR YOUNG LADIES, RALEIGH, N. C.

Excellent buildings and beautiful grounds in a Healthful Location with splendid climate.

STANDS AT THE VERY FRONT IN FEMALE EDUCATION.

Thorough in its Courses. High in its Standard. Unsurpassed in its high moral tone and in its intellectual and social influences.

Twenty-one officers and teachers. Very reasonable prices. Send for catalogue. je 30 tf

THE C. W. POLVOGT CO.

No. 9 North Front Street.

Dry Goods & Carpets

The people say:

"It pays to purchase of Polvogt."
"Where everything is bright and new."
"Where everybody is treated alike."
"Where you get new goods at old prices."
"Where you get the best $1.00 Kid Glove."
"Where you can find the W. B. Corset"
"Where you get a good School Umbrella for 50 cents."
"Where you find the best line of 50 cents Dress Goods."
"Where you can get anything in Carpets."
"Where you can get your pick from a large line of Capes and Jackets."
"Where no old styles are shown."
"Where you can't buy old goods if you want to"

THE C. W. POLVOGT CO.

sep 26 tf No. 9 North Front street.

Your Opportunity FOR THIRTY DAYS

Beginning Sept. 27th, we will offer our entire stock of

CARPETS

At Prices that will astonish our competitors and place Carpeting within the reach of all.

OUR DOLLAR QUALITY, including Velvets and Brussels, Our Special Price ....92½c yard
OUR EIGHTY FIVE CENTS Quality, Brussels, Our Special Price ....77½c yard
OUR SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS Quality, Brussels, Our Special Price .... 69c yard
THE BEST ALL WOOL INGRAIN CARPETING, Our Special Price .... 59c yard
THE BEST 3-4 WOOL CARPETING, Our Special Price .... 45c yard
ONE-THIRD WOOL CARPETING, (Ingrain), Our Special Price ....33⅓c yard
ALL COTTON CARPETING, Our Special Price .... 25c yard

New Capes and Jackets Just Received,

And Cheaper than we have ever offered them.

SEE THAT NEW CAPE FOR - - $1.75.

Ladies' and Gent's Underwear, Blankets, Comforts, Lace Curtains, Draperies, Shades. Linoleums and Oil Cloths, one to four yards wide. One lot of Mattings to close cheap. Trunks and Satchels.

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK,

No. 29 North Front St.

sep 26 tf

Moving, Moving

On October 1st we will move to Southeast corner Second and Market streets, previously occupied by Sneed & Co.

To save handling and moving we will make reduced prices in everything in the Furniture line.

To all those who move and have a house cleaning on October 1st, this is an opportunity for you. We invite you to call and see us. Come early and avoid delay in getting your goods delivered promptly.

THE SNEED CO.,

116 Market Street,

sep 12 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Brooklyn Department Store.

J. H. Rehder & Co.,

NEAR FOURTH STREET BRIDGE,

Dress Goods. Prettiest Line Ever Shown.

Price ranging....10c to $1.25 yard

Samples sent on application.

Beautiful line Silks for Waists and Linings.

Kid Gloves....50, 75c and $1 00

One lot 5½ to 6 Ladies' $1 00 Black Kid Gloves ....only 25c

Clothing. Our Stock is Complete.

$5 00 Men's Suits.... $3.50
$8 50 All Wool Suits.... $5.00
$12.50 Suits.... only $8.50

Shoes.

Cut prices in all lines.
Children's Shoes....20c and upwards
Ladies' Shoes....60c and upwards
Men's Shoes....75c and upward

Bicycle Sundries.

Bells 25 and 59c. $1.50 Columbia Lamps 98c. Chain Graphite 5c Stick, Cyclometers 69c

Bargains in Mattings, Carpets and Rugs.

Bell 'Phone 118. Inter-State 218.

J. H. Rehder & Co.

Car fare paid on purchases of $2.00 and up sep 26 tf

TRUE ECONOMY LEADS TO WEALTH.

Why pay $4 to $5 per cord for wood when for $4.50 you can get nearly twice the value of the wood in coal?

BANNER COAL

We claim is superior to all other Bituminous Coals for Domestic uses.

Points of Superiority

It is the lowest in percentage of ash.
Burns freely, but lasts well, keeping fire over night.
Is the most economical.

NO OFFENSIVE ORDERS. NO CLINKERS.

Try it and you will have no other.

We are prepared to furnish any quantity and to enter into contracts for year's supply.

Wm. E. Worth & Co.

Bell Telephone 94. Inter-State Telephone 146.

au 28 tf

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK.

Capital $125,000. Surplus and Profits $65,000

Keeps in condition to make loans on good security at all times at lowest rates. Promptness, accuracy and safety guaranteed in all departments of banking. No interest paid on deposits. Your patronage solicited.

DIRECTORS—J. W. Norwood, D. L. Gore, S. P. McNair, Sam'l Bear, Jr W. E. Springer, C. W. Worth, E. J. Powers, H. L. Vollers, P. L. Bridgers; G. A. Norwood, Greenville, S. C. sep 26 tf

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Company.

CAPITAL $25,000. SURPLUS $7,500.

Paid in interest to depositors within the past year over ten thousand dollars. Did you get any of that money? If you will open an account in the Savings Bank and deposit a portion of your salary each week or month you will be surprised at the rapidity of its growth.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. H. WALTERS, Vice President

GEO. SLOAN, Cashier.

sep 26 tf